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6289

WOOD'S SEEDS

1930

RUSTLESS
GOLDEN WAX
BEANS

WOOD'S IDEAL
WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER

WOOD'S FAMOUS
BRIMMER TOMATO

T.W. WOOD & SONS
RICHMOND, VA.
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879

Wood's Lawn Grasses

To Make a Lawn

Start the lawn as early as possible to give the grass a chance to become well established before the spring growth of weeds.

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation before the seeds are sown.

Plow or dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps and apply either Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet; or 4 pounds of Vigoro to each 100 square feet. Work into the soil, raking and cross raking until the soil is finely pulverized. Do not use fresh stable manure as it adds to the abundant supply of weeds and coarse grasses already in the soil. Sow the seeds broadcast, half one way and half at right angles to give an even distribution. Sow when the air is calm; sowing in the wind causes an uneven stand. Cover lightly by raking or rolling with a light roller. Do not cover the seeds too deeply.

Start cutting when the young grass is about two inches high, and continue to cut regularly through the growing season. It not only keeps the grass trim-looking by preventing it from running to seed, but helps the root growth, and untold quantities of weeds, the seeds of which are naturally in your soil, will be prevented from sending up seed stalks. This rids your lawn of annual weeds and weakens the biennial and perennial ones.

Some weeds and coarse grasses yield only to individual attention. Cut them out wherever they appear (they may be taken out with a lawn weeder—see page 89), and scatter a few grass seeds to occupy the bare spots.

Two or three times a year, preferably when the days are cool, apply two pounds of Vigoro for each 100 square feet.

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.



Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow an acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making, and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves.

In Virginia and further north, in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; in other parts of the South Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass will be found more satisfactory.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.10; 10 lbs., \$3.85; 25 lbs., \$9.10; 50 lbs., \$17.75.

Not prepaid, 1 lb., 40 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 35 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32 cts. per lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow one acre

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. In the easterly section of the Carolinas, and throughout the other states of the far South sow Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass; in Virginia and further north and in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.95; 10 lbs., \$3.65; 25 lbs., \$8.60; 50 lbs., \$16.75.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 33 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30 cts. per lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

The problem of growing fine grass in shady locations has always been a difficult one. Only a few grasses will grow satisfactorily under such conditions. Among the grasses best adapted to this purpose are Poa Trivialis and Red Fescue. These grasses should be the base of all mixtures for shady lawns and woods. Shady Park Lawn Grass contains a large proportion of these two grasses besides other adapted turf-making grasses that will blend and make a thick velvety sod. By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 55 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.20; 10 lbs., \$4.15; 25 lbs., \$9.85; 50 lbs., \$19.25.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 38 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 36 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 35 cts. per lb.

Creeping Bent Stolons

For planting lawns vegetatively, many fine lawns are now being planted with stolons, or cuttings of Creeping Bent Grass. We are growing in our own nurseries a fine strain of this great turf maker, and will be glad to furnish full information about planting and quote prices. Be sure to state the area to be planted.

Other Grasses for Lawn Making

A properly proportioned mixture of grasses is better for lawns than a single grass, but should you prefer a single grass, or would rather make up your own mixture, the following grasses, all suitable for lawn making, will be found offered in the grass seed section of this catalog: Kentucky Blue and Red Top or Herds Grasses on page 58; Bermuda Grass, Carpet Grass, Red Fescue and Sheep Fescue on page 59; Italian and Perennial Rye Grasses on page 57.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well-balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing, 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25 lbs., 85 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.75; ton, \$45.00.

Vigoro

A Complete Food for the Lawn

A good lawn requires proper nourishment, for grass, like human beings, must be fed. Vigoro is primarily a lawn fertilizer, although fine for flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees, and supplies a well-balanced plant food that will give the grass a quick and vigorous start and keep the lawn healthy, velvety and green. A liberal use of Vigoro helps to develop a strong root growth and practically insures a beautiful lawn the first season. It is clean, odorless, can be applied by hand like sowing grass seeds, and costs only 20 to 25 cts. for 100 square feet. In the spring or fall apply 4 lbs. per 100 square feet and every six or eight weeks during the summer apply half this quantity. 5-lb. package, 50 cts. (by mail postpaid, 70 cts.); 25-lb. bag, \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

**This space is for
our records. Do
not write in it.**

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN
RICHMOND, VA.

Our Guarantee Wood's Seeds are thoroughly recleaned, tested and of the highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of the purchase price. Owing to many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee a crop.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops.

**Do not write in
this space**

P. O. Order.....

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash

Stamps

Total.....

QUANTITY
WANTED

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

PRICE

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Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address **very plainly.**)

Post Office State.....

R. F. D. No. Box No. County

Express Office (if different
from Post Office)

Freight Depot.....State.....

State how you want goods shipped by placing an **X** in proper space.

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date

P. O. Order.....

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash

Stamps

Total.....

**Do not write in
this space**

Prices, especially field seeds, onion sets, fertilizers and poultry foods, are subject to market changes.

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CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

CO-OPERATION AND BETTER SEEDS

THE demand for better quality seeds is increasing rapidly. To supply this demand we are working hand in hand with the various Crop Improvement Associations and the State Experiment Stations in an endeavor to further encourage the planting of better seeds by our farmers. With this end in view every lot of Wood's Seeds is thoroughly recleaned, tested for purity and germination, and in the handling of all orders entrusted to us you have the assurance that we will send you the best seeds obtainable.

The following from Mr. F. B. Cale, Vice-President of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, confirms the above statement:

Sparta, Va., October 9th, 1929.

"May I, as Vice-President of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association and President of the Caroline County Certified Seed Growers' Association, congratulate you on the effort you are making in fostering the use of high quality seeds. Your page on certified seed in the October issue of 'Wood's Crop Special' is especially gratifying to those of us who are using our efforts to promote the production and use of high quality seeds. From my observation and experience I believe I am safe in say-

ing that you are doing more to promote the distribution and use of certified seeds and other high quality seeds than any other seed house in the state."

Yours very truly,

F. B. CALE,

Vice-President Virginia Crop
Improvement Association.

Coming from a man of Mr. Cale's standing this is certainly high praise; it is greatly appreciated. Endorsements such as his stimulate us to continue our policy of supplying the best seeds possible.

Your orders will be much appreciated. To every order entrusted to us, large or small, we promise good service, fair dealing and good seeds that will produce good crops.

Yours for better seeds,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

January 1, 1930.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money —Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. We prefer 5c, 10c and 20c denominations. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship plants and other perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —There is no extra charge for bags in which to ship anything offered in this catalog.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route, or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. This applies to all garden seeds that are quoted "postpaid." If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

EXAMPLE: If you live in South Carolina, the fourth zone from Richmond, you would add 2c per pound to our "postpaid" price. If your order is for 25 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape, quoted at \$3.00 for 25 lbs. postpaid, you would add 50c to the price, making the cost \$3.50 for 25 lbs. delivered at your postoffice.

OUR GUARANTEE.—Wood's Seeds are thoroughly recleaned, tested and of the very highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of purchase price. Owing to so many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee the crop.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops.

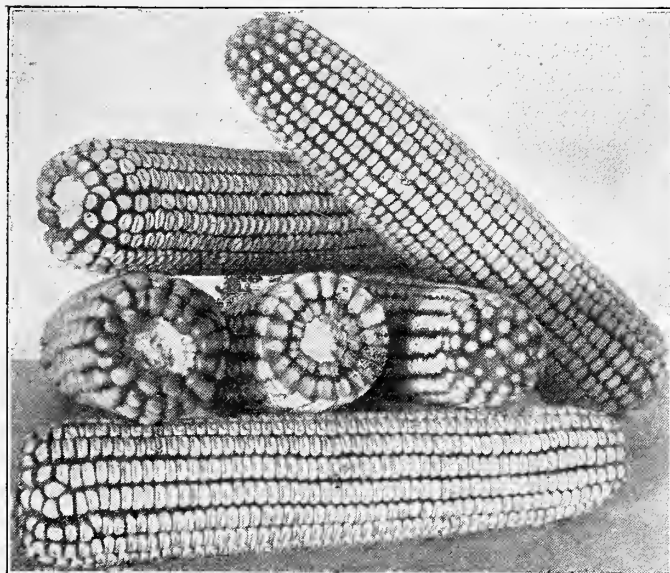
THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
“ NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	May, June, July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ JAPAN.....	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
“ FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
MILLET, GOLDEN.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	82 lbs.
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to June 15th.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet.	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
RYE.....	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM.....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	8 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	February.	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
WHEAT.....	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

2 Outstanding Yellow Corns for the Highlands



Golden Queen Corn.

Golden Queen

100-DAY CORN FOR ALTITUDES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 FEET. Heavy Yields of Large, Beautiful Ears. Outstanding Show Corn.

Golden Queen is the highest yielding early yellow corn we have ever seen. The ears are 10½ inches long, have well filled tips and butts, straight rows, good grain closely placed on a medium cob. The ears are held nicely, medium high and medium erect. The stalks are sturdy, ten feet tall and free of smut and disease. It makes roasting ears in about 90 days, maturing in 100 to 110 days. It is two weeks earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent and three weeks earlier than Boone County, outyielding both on poor land.

Henry Heiland, York County, Pa., says: "Golden Queen has the record for high average yields. It is the outstanding show corn of the state, winning the Grand Championship every year."

H. F. Minton, who has farmed successfully for 36 years in Southwest Virginia, says: "For altitudes from 1,000 to 2,500 feet Golden Queen is superior to any corn I have ever seen. For the rich valleys of Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Maryland this corn should make 65 bushels of sound corn to the acre. It will mature sound corn in 100 days."

A. G. Copeland, who has won first and second prizes at the Charles City Co., Va., Fair, says: "This is beautiful corn, having a good stalk, and a large, well-formed ear. It is the best corn in this section, many of my neighbors asking me for seed. It made 40 bushels to the acre on a 40-acre field in a severe drought. Although it matured in 103 days, it yielded as high as the latest corn, taking two months longer to mature."

We secured our Golden Queen Corn from the pioneer breeder of this variety. It is the same strain that won three grand championships in three successive years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.40 per bushel.

Clarage Yellow Dent

Matures in 80 to 90 Days; Holds World's Record Yield for Altitudes of 2,000 or More Feet.

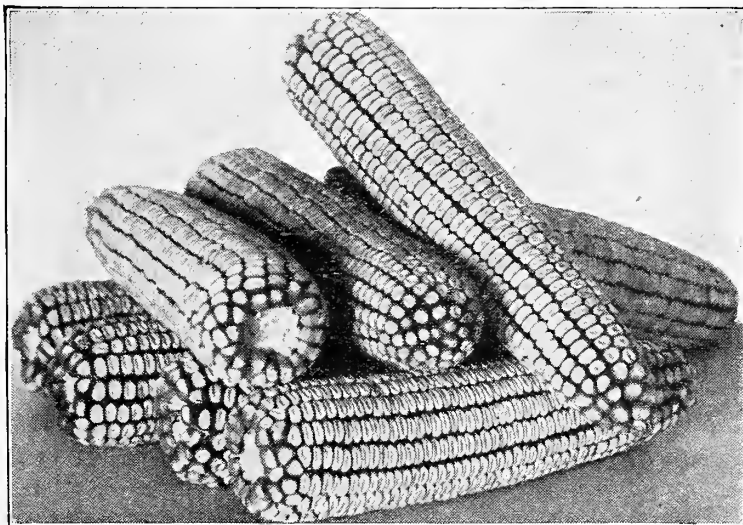
Clarage is the ideal corn for growing in high altitudes for early feed or hogging down, or for planting late on land to be put in wheat. It is two weeks earlier than Golden Queen, a month earlier than either Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County, maturing in 80 to 90 days.

Clarage holds the World's Record Yield, 176 bushel per acre, on ten acres. It makes two good sound ears to the stalk; the ears are about 8 inches long, hold their size well to the tip, grains wide and deep, rows straight and close, butts and tips well covered and cob small but sound. It is carefully bred, every ear of the same type, easy to husk and an excellent feeding corn.

Ira B. McKenzie, an authority on mountain corns, says: "Clarage is the best corn for altitudes of 2,000 or more feet because it matures in 90 days and makes two good medium ears to the stalk, with a deep grain and small cob."

Our Clarage was grown by a breeder who has won many prizes and sweepstakes with it. He says: "Clarage always matures here at an altitude of 2,300 feet, yielding 70 bushels to the acre, as high as any large corn. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.40 per bushel.



Clarage Yellow Dent Corn.

Wood's Dixie White Clover

Another Fine Grazing Crop for the South

This is one of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe Southern conditions. Neither hot, dry weather nor cold weather stop its growth, the latter giving it special value for winter and early spring grazing.

It blooms about a month earlier than ordinary white clover, grows several inches taller, and the leaves and stems are about twice as large. In a two-year test at our experiment station, tested with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing, was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, ten inches tall, and stood the hot, dry summers best.

It is relished by all live stock, is adapted to practically every region and type of soil in the South, but does best on sand clay. It is a perennial and spreads rapidly by reseeding. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35.**

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 25 lbs. \$9.50.

Free Flower Seeds

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers, we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in **packets and ounces** received before May 1st, **PROVIDED YOU CALL FOR THEM WITH YOUR ORDER.** Please order by number.

COLLECTION No. 1.—Free with an order for **PACKETS AND OUNCES** amounting to \$1.00 or more; one packet each of five separate varieties of easily grown annual flower seeds of our selection.

COLLECTION No. 2.—Free with an order for **PACKETS AND OUNCES** amounting to \$2.00 or more; one packet each of twelve separate varieties of flower seeds of our selection. All of them are easy to grow and, as far as possible, will be in mixed colors.

These collections are put up before our busy seasons opens and cannot be changed. Only one collection can be allowed with each order.

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties



Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli.

No. 86. Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli

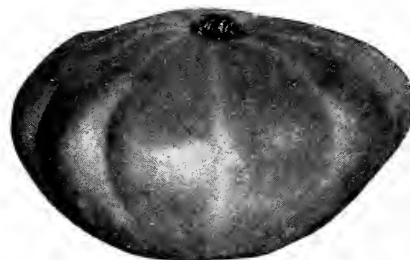
OUR STOCK WAS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM ITALY

and at the center of the plant a large head or a compact cluster of flower buds is produced. These are ready for use as soon as they are fully developed. After this head is cut the plant puts out many sprouts, four to six inches long, which are just as delicious as the first cutting. If these are cut as they become large enough for use other sprouts will be produced for eight to ten weeks. These when cooked as greens are as delicious as cauliflower. To have them early plant in a hot bed when you plant cabbage and set out when large enough; or plant outside in April, transplanting them 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Cut the sprouts before the heads break into flower, otherwise they will shoot to seed. If you grow for market tie the sprouts in bunches and ship in crates. In cities where there is an Italian population it is in constant demand. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$10.00; 2 lbs. \$18.40 postpaid.

—In the South, where we dearly love "greens," this new variety should have a hearty welcome. It is distinct from the heading broccoli we have heretofore grown and which more nearly resembles cauliflower. It is of rapid growth a large head or a compact cluster of flower buds is produced. These are ready for use as soon as they are fully developed. After this head is cut the plant puts out many sprouts, four to six inches long, which are just as delicious as the first cutting. If these are cut as they become large enough for use other sprouts will be produced for eight to ten weeks. These when cooked as greens are as delicious as cauliflower. To have them early plant in a hot bed when you plant cabbage and set out when large enough; or plant outside in April, transplanting them 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Cut the sprouts before the heads break into flower, otherwise they will shoot to seed. If you grow for market tie the sprouts in bunches and ship in crates. In cities where there is an Italian population it is in constant demand. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$10.00; 2 lbs. \$18.40 postpaid.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

—You will need only about half as many squash plants in your garden if you plant Wood's Earliest Prolific because they will yield as many or more squashes, but each squash will contain about double as much flesh. They are thick from stem to blossom end, no depression around the stem and scarcely any between the scallops. This means more flesh, less waste and they are easier to prepare. These advantages will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness will appeal especially to those who grow for the early market. A Florida grower writes that he grew over 400 crates to the acre and that in every market to which he shipped, Wood's Earliest Prolific brought from 25c to 50c per crate more than other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50 postpaid.

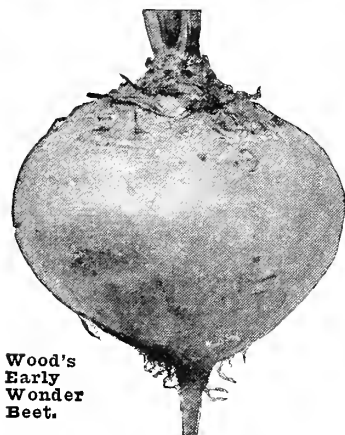


Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

No. 67. Wood's Early Wonder Beet

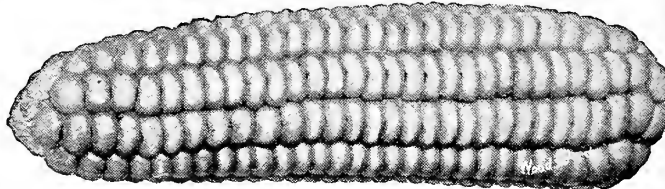
—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, for it is even earlier than Crosby's Egyptian; but in addition to earliness, you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, is always smooth, is never stringy, and is a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90; 10 lbs. \$10.85 postpaid.

Wood's Early Wonder Beet.



No. 150. Bland's Extra Early Corn

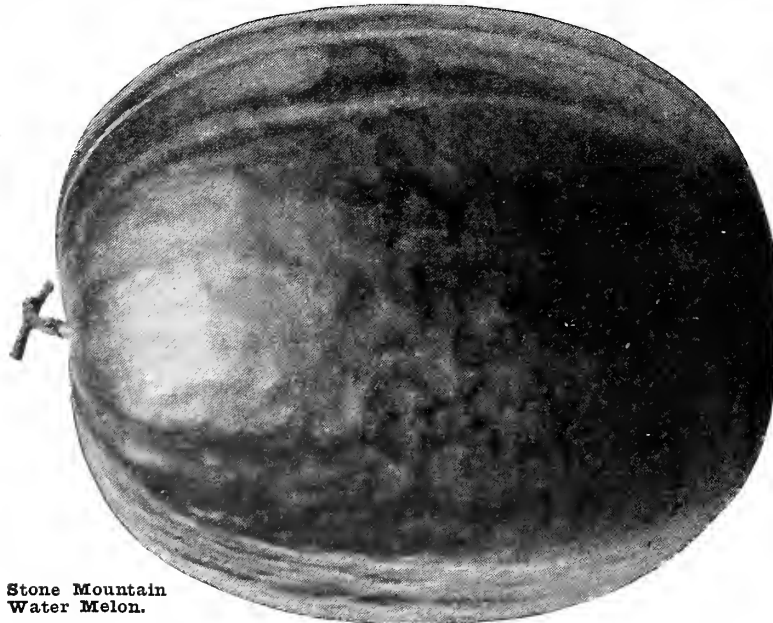
—No garden corn can compete with Bland's in earliness, for it is about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams and makes a more attractive ear of fine tender quality. The pearly white grains are thin skinned, plump, milky and tender. Every real gardener takes a pride in having the first "roasting ears" in the neighborhood. To do this you must plant Bland's Extra Early for it is the earliest of them all. Market growers find it profitable for it gets to market early and the size and appearance of the ear makes it a ready seller. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95 postpaid.



Bland's Extra Early Corn.

No. 275. Stone Mountain Water Melon

—Since the introduction of our improved strain of Kleckley's Sweet no watermelon has aroused so much interest as Stone Mountain. Found near the base of Stone Mountain, the Confederate Memorial, it was named for it, and immediately became immensely popular, especially among those who prefer round melons. The introducer says: "It is the finest of all, the sweetest of all and the largest of all; when once eaten it is not forgotten. The melons are round, of the richest dark green color, has medium rind and the richest scarlet flesh with the finest and sweetest flavor, without white hearts or stringiness. On good melon land they grow to 50 to 80 pounds, solid through and almost all heart. It is primarily a home garden melon or for nearby market; it has not yet proved itself as a shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$13.65.



Stone Mountain Water Melon.

No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

—Of course all gardeners like to show their friends big tomatoes, but we like better to serve them such a tempting and delicious dish as Brimmer will make. All meat, no core; delicious flavor and quality; even gouty people can eat Brimmers. Adopt the method of growing suggested on page 35 and grow the biggest and most delicious of all tomatoes. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; ½ lb. \$6.50; 1 lb. \$12.00 postpaid.

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"BY MAIL POSTPAID" and "NOT PREPAID"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices" the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "NOT PREPAID" we deliver at our expense to the post office, express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges only.

ASPARAGUS



Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but prefers a light warm soil. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 3. WASHINGTON RUST RESISTANT.—A heavy yielding, rust-resistant asparagus developed by the United

States Department of Agriculture; produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. The color is rich deep green slightly tinted with purple at the tips. No other variety is as free from rust. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 5. GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch. A vigorous grower and large yielder of fine, thick, tender stalks. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 4. PALMETTO.—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. The deep green stalks are of the best quality. Palmetto has for many years been the old reliable standby with asparagus growers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

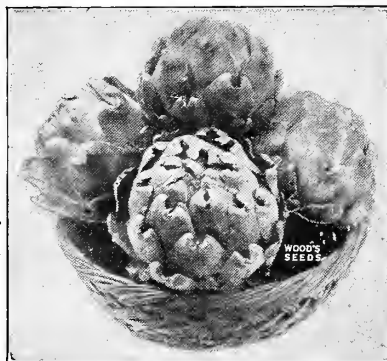
WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 95c; \$1.65 per 100. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

ARTICHOKE

Culture.—Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May, or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; should be largely grown; once planted, lasts for years. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00.**



Green Globe Artichoke.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS.—See page 77.



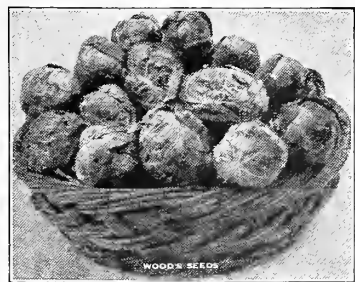
Calabrese Green Sprouting Broccoli.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN.—Distinct from White Cape, being more like cauliflower, requires the same culture and is served like it. Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. It will then continue to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. It may be planted from spring till fall; is easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens for a long time. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; 2 ozs. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00 postpaid.**

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD BROCCOLI.—This is the type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It does not produce sprouts like the Calabrese but is used as a salad like Seven Top Turnip. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.**

No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.60 postpaid.**



Brussels Sprouts.

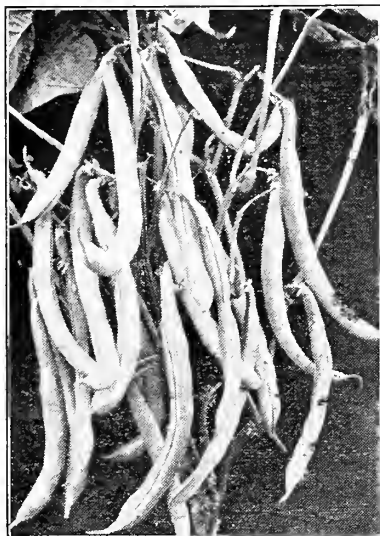
**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Bush or Snap Beans

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-lb. price

Green Podded Varieties

CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To



Full Measure Beans.

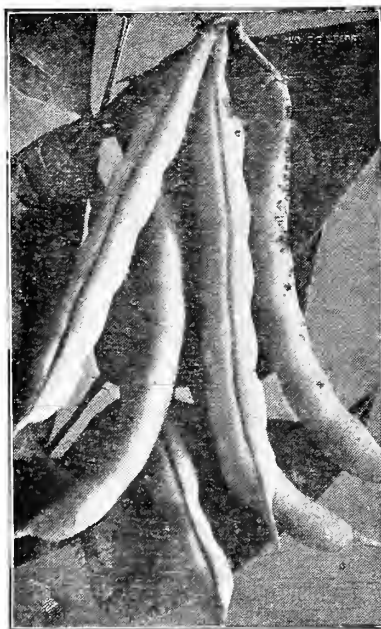
have a continuous supply plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pounds plants 60 feet; 75 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 12. Full Measure

—Early, productive, entirely stringless and fine, tender quality. In a few words, this describes a splendid bean that bears abundantly long, straight, round pods 6 inches long, very fleshy, firm and tender, and they are borne for a long season. For the home garden, as well as for market, it is hard to imagine a better bean.

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod

—If you grow them once you will probably always grow them, for no other bean excels them in quality. Almost as early as the earliest, the handsome, meaty, round pods are nearly 6 inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle, and of as fine quality and as tender as anyone could wish.



Stringless Green Pod Beans

No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

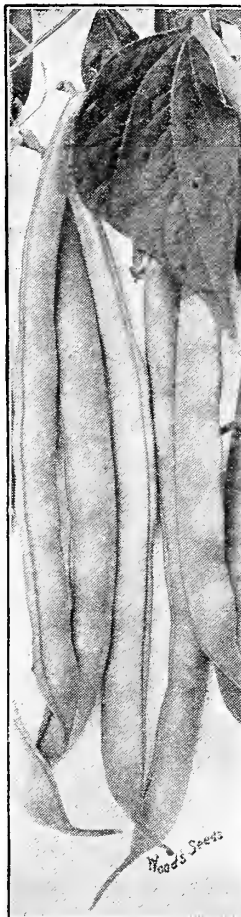
—The name Stringless Green Pod will describe it, for it is really stringless. In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle.

No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

—In our judgment there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardiest beans, and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean.

No. 20. Dwarf Horticulture Also known as Cranberry and Dwarf October.

—Here is a bean that can be used three ways: as a snap bean while they are young; about two weeks later they make a fine green bean for shelling; when ripe there is no bean better for baking, and they also make a splendid dry winter bean. The broad, thick pods are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ins. long.



Red Valentine

No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine

—No bean will stand adverse weather conditions better than Red Valentine. In unfavorable seasons it is more certain to make a crop than most any other green podded bean. For generations it has been the standard bean among Southern gardeners, but is now a better bean than ever it was, for it has been constantly improved. The full meaty pods are round, tender and of really fine quality.

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

or Brown Bunch.—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor and the very best quality.

No. 11. Black Valentine — The hardiest of all beans;

will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome, are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance. Not recommended for the private garden.

KING OF THE EARLIES.—Same as Black Valentine.

No. 17. Stringless Green Refugee

—A stringless type of the old Refugee or 1,000 to 1, which was very stringy. Fine for late planting, pickling and canning. The bearing season is longer and it is more prolific than the earlier kinds. The round pods are 5 inches long, tender, brittle, entirely stringless and of splendid quality.



Bountiful Beans.

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT POSTPAID				
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine.....	10c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	\$1.60.	\$2.85	35c.	60c.	\$1.35.	\$2.50.	\$23.00
No. 11. Black Valentine	10c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	1.60.	2.85	35c.	60c.	1.35.	2.50.	23.00
No. 12. Full Measure	10c.	30c.	50c.	90c.	2.05.	3.75	40c.	75c.	1.80.	3.40.	32.00
No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks.....	10c.	30c.	50c.	90c.	1.95.	3.55	40c.	75c.	1.70.	3.20.	30.00
No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	10c.	30c.	50c.	90c.	2.05.	3.75	40c.	75c.	1.80.	3.40.	32.00
No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	10c.	30c.	50c.	90c.	1.95.	3.55	40c.	75c.	1.70.	3.20.	30.00
No. 17. Stringless Green Refugee.....	10c.	30c.	50c.	85c.	1.85.	3.35	40c.	70c.	1.60.	3.00.	28.00
No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod.....	10c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	1.60.	2.85	35c.	60c.	1.35.	2.50.	23.00
No. 20. Dwarf Horticultural	10c.	25c.	45c.	80c.	1.70.	3.05	35c.	65c.	1.45.	2.70.	25.00

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM

Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

Fifty pounds may
be ordered at the
100-pound price

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender, also makes a good bean to dry for winter use.

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless almost rust proof pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. A favorite with market growers.



Pencil Pod Black Wax.



Rustless Golden Wax.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy, exceedingly fine grained and without fibre. It is the finest strain of Black Wax yet introduced and of the very best quality. They come in quite early, bear profusely and throughout a long season.

No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax

Resembles Currie's Rust Proof but even **hardier, more rust proof, and stringless** at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Surecrop Stringless Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans, a distinct advantage where early planting is practiced. In many respects Surecrop Stringless Wax ranks among the best of the wax podded varieties.



Surecrop Stringless Wax

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax

If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a handsome midseason wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. Quite hardy and very prolific; it would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden.

PRICES

No. 26—Rustless Golden Wax
No. 28—Pencil Pod Black Wax
No. 29—Round Pod Brittle Wax
No. 30—Currie's Rust Proof Wax
No. 33—Surecrop Stringless Wax

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
10c.	25c.	45c.	80c.	\$1.70	\$3.05
10c.	25c.	45c.	80c.	1.70	3.05
10c.	30c.	50c.	85c.	1.85	3.35
10c.	25c.	45c.	80c.	1.70	3.05
10c.	30c.	50c.	80c.	1.75	3.15

NOT PREPAID

1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
35c.	65c.	\$1.45	\$2.70	\$25.00
35c.	65c.	1.45	2.70	25.00
40c.	70c.	1.60	3.00	28.00
35c.	65c.	1.45	2.70	25.00
40c.	65c.	1.50	2.80	26.00

Dwarf or Bush Lima and Butter Beans

No. 42. Jackson Wonder Bush

Lima—Also known as Florida Bush Butter Bean, Calico Bean and Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds of bush limas, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima

—The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf, and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying three to five large beans. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and buttery, luscious flavor that has made the large white pole lima so universally popular. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas.

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima

—The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans."



Wilson Bush Lima.

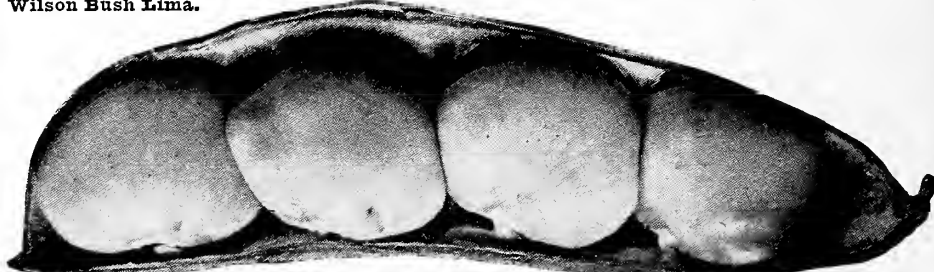
No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima

—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the **best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties.** We give especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, making special selections from plants which show largest yields.

Large Seeded Bush Limas

No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima

—The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields, more than 20 pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, the Wilson is not equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better.



Fordhook Bush Lima Bean

No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods, which are produced in clusters, each contain four or five large, fat beans of exceptionally fine quality. They are packed so closely together in the pods that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. They may be used either green or dried; either way they are tender, rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor.

PRICES

	Pkt.	BY MAIL POSTPAID					NOT PREPAID				
		½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.....	10c	25c	45c	75c	\$1.65	\$2.95	35c	60c	\$1.40	\$2.60	\$24.00
No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima.....	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.55	2.75	30c	55c	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima.....	10c	30c	50c	90c	2.05	3.75	40c	75c	1.80	3.40	32.00
No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima.....	10c	25c	45c	75c	1.60	2.85	35c	60c	1.35	2.50	23.00
No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima.....	10c	25c	45c	80c	1.70	3.05	35c	65c	1.45	2.70	25.00
No. 42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima.....	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.45	2.55	30c	55c	1.20	2.20	20.00

Pole Lima and Butter Beans

No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean)—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole butter beans.

No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina).—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety.

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima—Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor.

No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing four or five beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost.

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima—The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. The pods are five to six inches long, big and broad, and the beans are large and of superior quality.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 45. Nancy Davis or Striped Creaseback

—A vigorous and productive bean that bears quantities of fleshy pods nearly eight inches long and so round and fat as to be distinctly crease-backed. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, and particularly fine for growing in corn. Not as early as some varieties, but of extra good quality and stays in condition for use as snaps longer than any pole bean.

No. 48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield

—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden and often planted in corn, making good crops without poles.

No. 51. Lazy Wife

—One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. It is sometimes called White Cranberry Bean.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

No. 46. October or Horticultural

(Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry).—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans for use as snaps, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. A good yielder of fine pods of rich flavor. It is particularly well adapted for cool localities.

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old

Homestead—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season.

No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax

—Medium early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers.

PRICES

BY MAIL POSTPAID

POLE LIMA and BUTTER BEANS

	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 57. Wood's Improved	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.75c.	\$1.60	\$2.85
No. 58. Small Pole Lima	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.45	2.55
No. 60. Ford's Mammoth	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.55	2.75
No. 61. Carpinteria	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.75c.	1.60	2.85
No. 62. Large White	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.55	2.75

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

No. 45. Nancy Davis	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 46. October or Horticultural	10c.	.20c.	.35c.	.60c.	1.30	2.25
No. 47. Kentucky Wonder	10c.	.20c.	.35c.	.60c.	1.30	2.25
No. 48. White Creaseback	10c.	.20c.	.35c.	.60c.	1.30	2.25
No. 50. Cut Short	10c.	.20c.	.35c.	.60c.	1.30	2.25
No. 51. Lazy Wife	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.55	2.75
No. 53. Scarlet Runners	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.80c.	1.70	3.05

NOT PREPAID

	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 57. Wood's Improved	35c.	.60c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$23.00
No. 58. Small Pole Lima	30c.	.55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00
No. 60. Ford's Mammoth	30c.	.55c.	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 61. Carpinteria	30c.	.60c.	1.35	2.50	23.00
No. 62. Large White	30c.	.55c.	1.30	2.40	22.00

No. 45. Nancy Davis	30c.	.50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 46. October or Horticultural	25c.	.45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 47. Kentucky Wonder	25c.	.45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 48. White Creaseback	25c.	.45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 50. Cut Short	25c.	.45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 51. Lazy Wife	30c.	.50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax	30c.	.55c.	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 53. Scarlet Runners	35c.	.65c.	1.45	2.70	25.00



Pole or Cornfield Beans

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 16 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots. One ounce will plant 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 lbs. one acre.

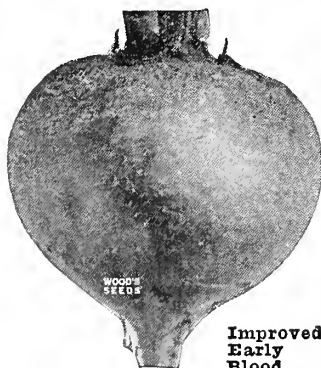
No. 73. Detroit Dark Red



Detroit Dark Red.

No. 68. Wood's Crimson

Globe —If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50 postpaid.**



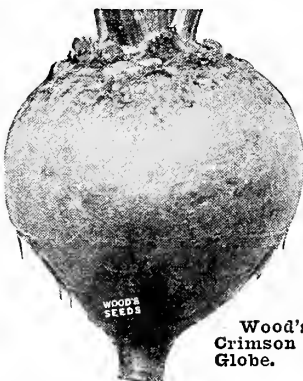
Improved
Early
Blood

No. 76. Swiss Chard **SPINACH BEET OR SEA KALE.**—A real cut-and-come again salad, for after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and tap-root, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80; 10 lbs. \$8.85 postpaid.**

No. 71. Extra Early

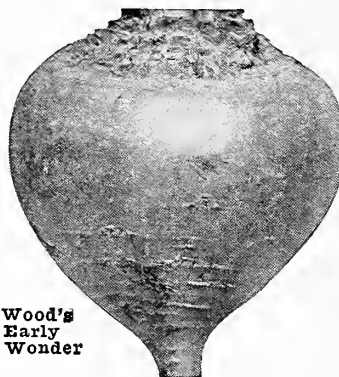
Egyptian —In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, its earliness adapting it for first early crop and for forcing. It is about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about two inches in diameter, firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50 postpaid.**



Wood's
Crimson
Globe.

No. 70. Improved Early

Blood —If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50 postpaid.**



Wood's
Early
Wonder

No. 67. Wood's Early

Wonder —If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the blood turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90; 10 lbs. \$10.85 postpaid.**

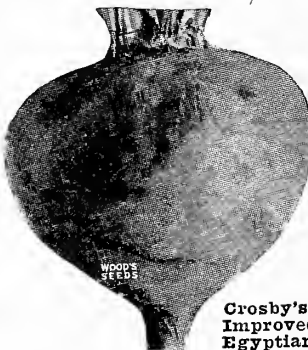
No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip

—Although quite early and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. It is a particularly fine beet for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50 postpaid.**



No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian

—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. It is not as flat as Extra Early Egyptian nor as round as Eclipse—these varieties are its rivals in earliness. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. It has the advantage of being fit for use earlier than most beets, as it takes on its turnip shape at a very early stage of its growth. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock which in earliness, fine shape and color we believe cannot be surpassed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20; 10 lbs. \$9.50 postpaid.**



Crosby's
Improved
Egyptian

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color, bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young, but holds these good qualities well as it gets older. A fine beet for the earliest home garden, but also does splendidly when planted late to make beets for putting away for winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50 postpaid.**



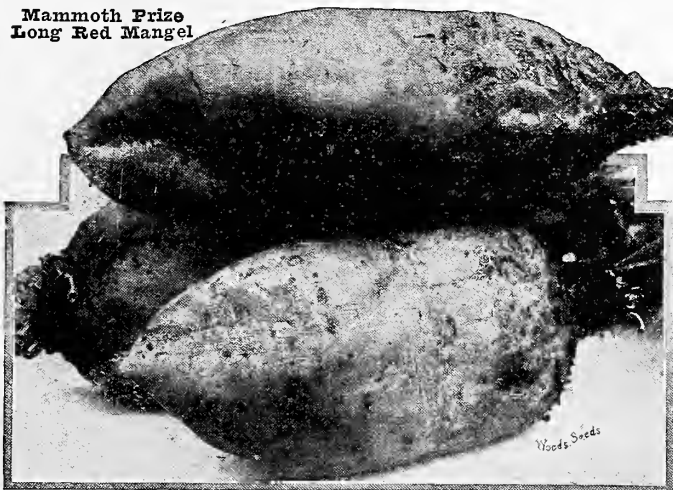
Extra
Early
Eclipse

Stock Beets or Mangels

A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW AND HELPS TO KEEP STOCK AND POULTRY IN FINE CONDITION. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

**Mammoth Prize
Long Red Mangel**



No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock of all kinds and for poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$11.90 postpaid.**

No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$11.90 postpaid.**

No. 83. Silesian Sugar —Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$11.90 postpaid.**

Calabrese Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli

There are many types of Italian broccoli but none equal to the Calabrese or Calabria. It differs from the salad varieties in that it produces clusters of sprouts or heads somewhat like cauliflower. These are cut when fully developed, after which other heads are quickly produced and, if cut regularly, continue to be produced for a long season. From spring planting sprouts may be had in about ninety days. Plant it and be assured of a delicious vegetable equal to cauliflower. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; 2 ozs. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$10.00 postpaid.**

Cauliflower

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

Sow the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, sow Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads. As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds, 120 to 130 days for the late. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized, moist soil, or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation, and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; 1 lb. \$25.00 postpaid.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 55c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.00; 1 lb. \$22.00 postpaid.**

No. 130. Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage, but grow on good land and give them plenty of water. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50 postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February and March. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 38.

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS.

—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75 postpaid.**



Water Cress.

No. 188. CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.**

Wood's High-Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Sow the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop sow the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Sow the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—A mixture of one pound arsenate of lead to seven pounds hydrated or air-slaked lime dusted on the cabbage at frequent intervals as the heads are forming will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food.

No. 90. Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of All Cabbages

—Whether you grow for home use or for market, you should have Wood's Extra Early, for it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Although preeminently an early cabbage it has size, for it is larger than the Jersey Wakefield, though not quite so solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions that often attend early plantings. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**



Wood's Extra Early Cabbage

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

Golden Acre Strain

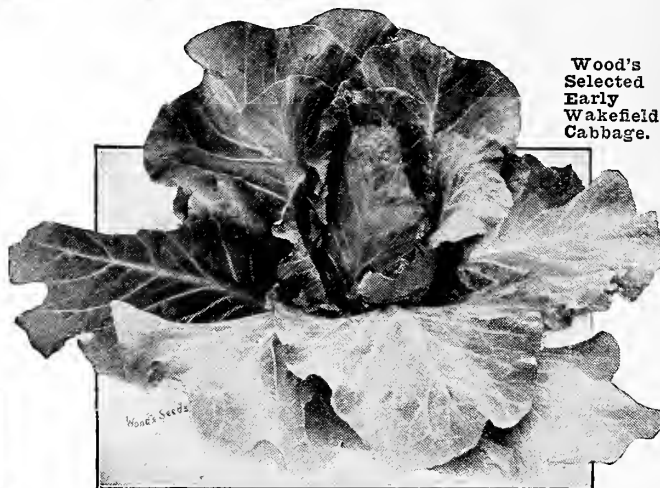
The Earliest of All the Round-Headed Cabbages

—A round headed cabbage as early as Charleston Wakefield was unheard of until Copenhagen Market was introduced. In addition to earliness it has remarkable size for so early a cabbage, the heads averaging 8 to 10 lbs.; solid and compact, with few outside leaves, allowing close planting. Nearly round, tightly folded, and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage, fine-grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.75 postpaid.**



Copenhagen Market.

No. 99. Early Drumhead—Very popular throughout the South, and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. You can plant it as late as early in July and make hard heads for late fall use. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



Wood's
Selected
Early
Wakefield
Cabbage.

No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

More Than 100,000 Satisfied Planters Can Testify to the Fine Quality of Our Well-Bred Wakefield

Early, Sureheading and Solid

Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.**

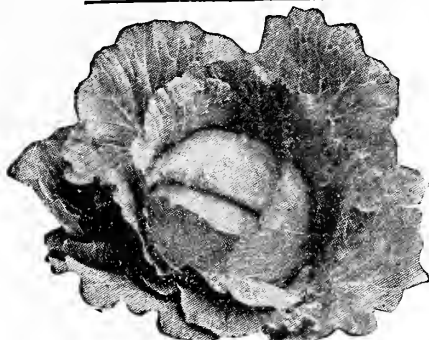
"We have had remarkable success with your selected cabbage seeds."—Richard Coates, Pittsylvania Co., Va.



No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield.—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.**

No. 96. All Head Early

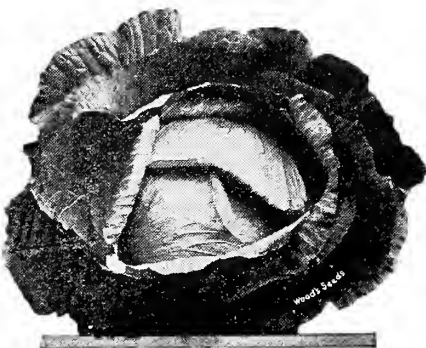
All Head Early.

A Fine Cabbage to Follow Wakefield

—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**

No. 100. Henderson's Succession

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. Heads deep and solid and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. One of the surest headers among the midseason varieties. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



Henderson's Succession.

No. 95. Early Flat**Dutch**

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



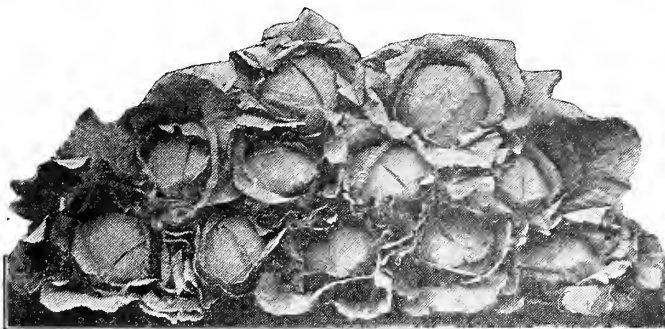
Early Flat Dutch

No. 97. All Seasons

—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. This cabbage deserves a place in every garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



All Seasons

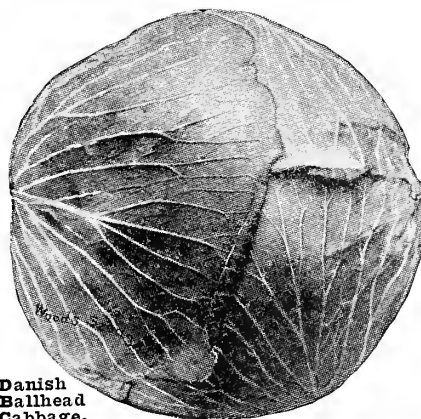
**No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer**

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger; an excellent second early cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**

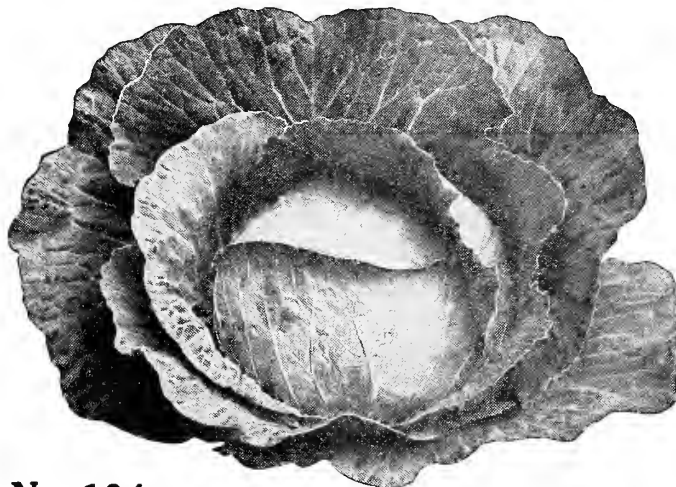
No. 106. Danish**Ballhead Short Stemmed.**

Originator's Strain Grown in Denmark.

—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; nearly round, exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers; it is an ideal cabbage for storing for winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**



Danish Ballhead Cabbage.

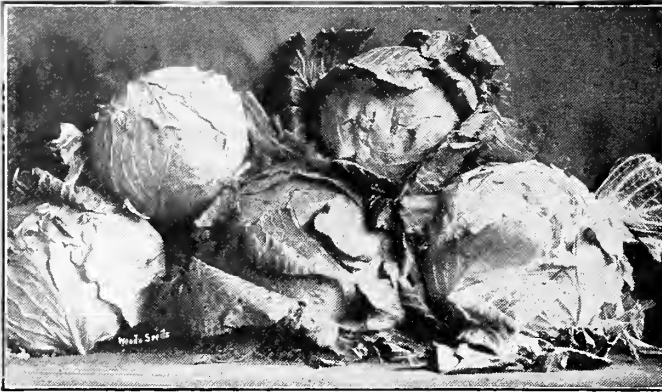
**No. 104.**

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest quality. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. We do not believe a better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.**

Cabbage -- Continued



Surehead Cabbage.

No. 102. Surehead—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**

No. 105. Large Late

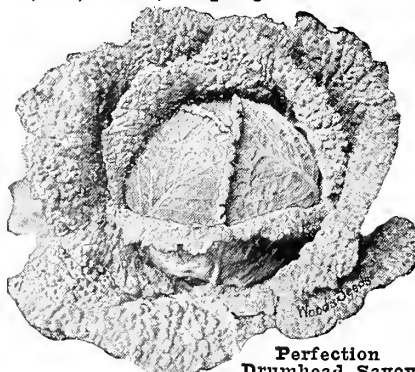
Drumhead—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; is a sure header, nearly every plant can be depended on to make a fine, large head. There is little outer foliage; the leaves fold so closely that the heads keep in good condition till late in the spring. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



Large Late Drumhead.

No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch

Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

No. 108. Red Mammoth—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40 postpaid.**

Cabbage Plants—Jersey Wakefield; ready February till June. **50c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

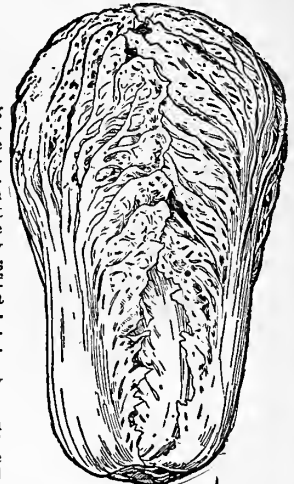
Late Varieties.—Ready from June till September. **45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.**



Chinese Petsai.



Corn Salad

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65 postpaid.**

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**

No. 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Most Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**



COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. **40c per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.**

Carrots

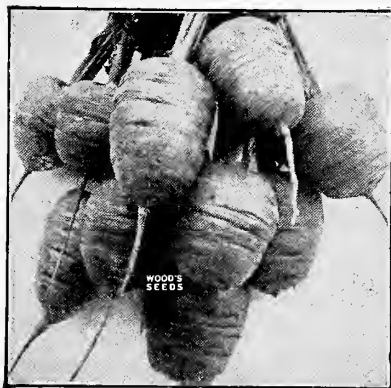
CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet

Intermediate—The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Early Scarlet Horn, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, six to seven inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap root, and has that rich, bright orange color so much preferred. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn

—The earliest variety in our list. The roots are 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to 1 inch at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored. Color, bright orange scarlet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Early Scarlet Horn

No. 118. Oxheart or

Guerande—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick at top, nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety and easy to pull. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 123. Improved Long

Orange—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color; free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Oxheart or Guerande



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.

No. 120. Danvers Half Long—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Danvers Half Long

oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.

No. 122. Chantenay or Model

—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young; those pulled first will thin out the row and allow those remaining more room for full development. When full grown, they are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Chantenay or Model.

Stock-Feeding Carrots

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Three to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

No. 125. Improved White Belgian—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

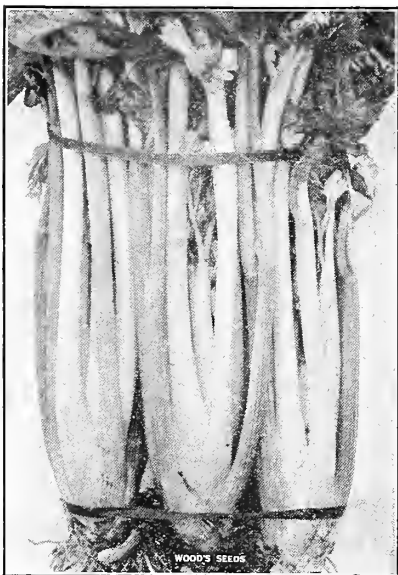
No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**



Improved Long Orange

"All the seeds planted in my garden are from your stock and are doing splendidly. I have the best garden I ever had. I feel you are entitled to know how your seeds turned out."—John R. Terrell, Queens Co., N. Y.

CELERY



Winter Queen Celery

vere weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting.

Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

No. 137. Improved White Plume — The earliest celery and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure



White Plume Celery.

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Be sure the seed bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up as they grow, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe

white, the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**

No. 138 Golden Self-Blanching

Grown in France from originator's stock. Excels all garden varieties in sweetness, tenderness, crispness and fine nutty flavor. It has broad, heavy stalks that blanch easily to a rich appetizing golden yellow. Ours is the original big-hearted strain than which there is not better and in which a hollow stalk is rarely found. The French grown Golden Self-Blanching is noted for its delicious nutty flavor and handsome color, crispness, absence of string. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00; 2 lbs. \$18.50; 5 lbs. \$44.25 postpaid.**

Winter Celeries

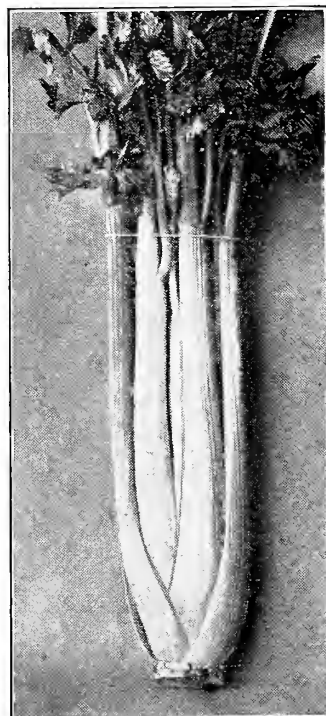
Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

"I am pleased to advise that I have had unusually fine results from the seed ordered from you, especially Bland's Extra Early Corn, Wood's Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and Wood's Early Wonder Beet; the latter cannot be beat."—B. F. Robinson, Accomac Co., Va.

No. 136. Giant Pascal

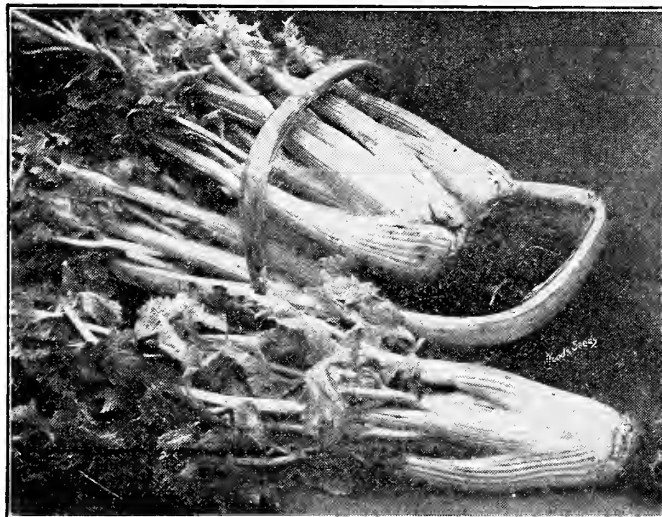
—The large, thick stalks are solid, crisp and of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.



Giant Pascal Celery.

No. 135. Winter Queen—A splendid winter celery with an unusual amount of heart. It makes a beautiful, compact plant with perfectly solid ribs and blanches creamy white, crisp and brittle, and the flavor is particularly attractive. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**

Celery Plants —Giant Pascal, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. By mail postpaid, 75c per 100. Not prepaid, 60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Cucumber

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

No. 190. Wood's Ideal

White Spine —Our Ideal meets every requirement for a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing, and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. It is ideal for slicing; firm, cool and crisp; the flavor is refreshing and delightful. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Wood's Ideal
White Spine
Cucumber.

No. 198. Early Green

Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 199. Everbearing —Although very early, it continues to bear till frost. In the meantime, the vines will bear fruits at every stage of growth as well as blossoms; the small, perfectly shaped fruits make fine pickles. Desirable for the home garden; enormously prolific. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**



No. 194. Early Fortune —No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**

No. 200. Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.00 postpaid.**



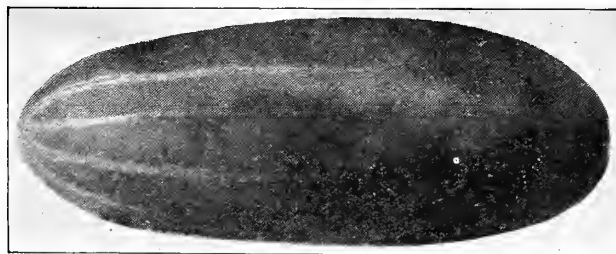
No. 191. Early White Spine Arlington Strain.—An extra fine table cucumber, very prolific, bears fruits 8 to 9 inches long, smooth and of a deep, rich color; excellent for pickles. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 197. Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.—An early and very prolific cucumber; grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

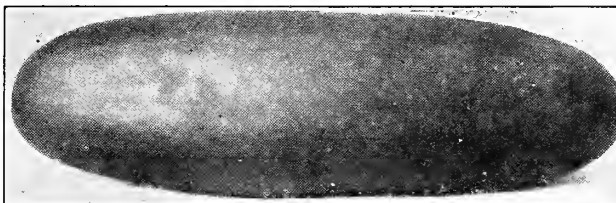


Davis Perfect

No. 195. Davis Perfect —A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. The vine growth is vigorous, it is a generous yielder and is one of the best blight resisters. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**



No. 192 Kirby Staygreen —The earliest white spine variety; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end, earliness, productiveness, fine color and uniform shape are its strong points of excellence. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**



No. 196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green) —We have a very fine strain that produces uniformly slender dark green fruits about 12 inches long. The young fruits are just right for pickles, the larger ones for slicing; the ripe fruits make the best sweet pickles. The flesh is firm and crisp and has a distinctly fine flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90 postpaid.**

No. 201. Gherkin or BURR.—Grown exclusively for pickling and for stuffing with relish. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.60 postpaid.**

Garden Corn

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **sweet corns are tender** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

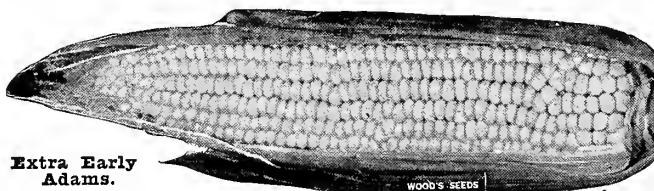
Have you ever had roasting ears on your table by June 25th or earlier? You can do it by planting Bland's Extra Early, and they will be good sized tender ears. Follow your planting of Bland's with Trucker's Favorite to make big roasting ears.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early —The earliest of all the Garden Corns. Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand; practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller.

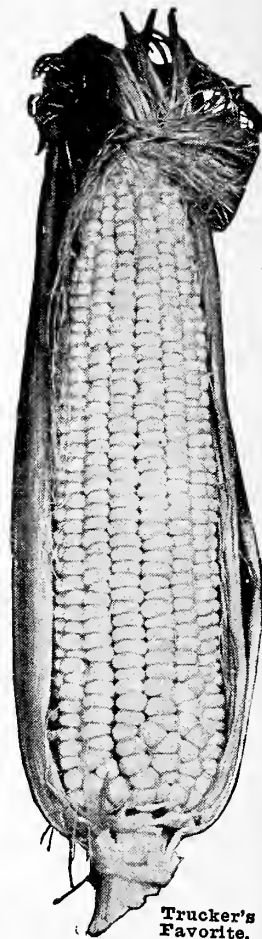
No. 151. Trucker's Favorite —There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much hardier than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 65 days. Unfortunately, since we introduced Trucker's Favorite the name seems to have appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. If you ordered Trucker's Favorite from half a dozen seed houses you would probably get a different corn from each. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it.



Bland's Extra Early

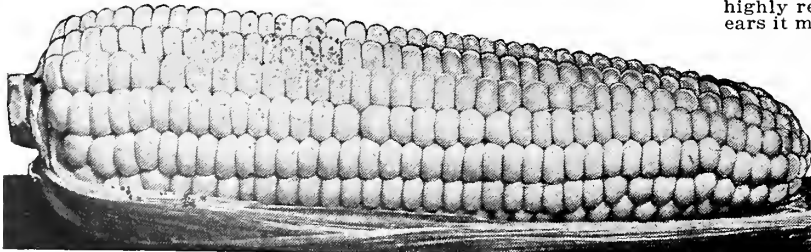


Extra Early Adams.



Trucker's Favorite.

No. 152. Extra Early Adams —The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. It is ready for the table in about six weeks after planting.



Ideal or Big Early Adams

No. 155. Norfolk Market —Not as early as Ideal or Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. A good early corn, but not as highly regarded as Trucker's Favorite. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

—Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 9 to 10 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy, allowing early planting. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.

PRICES

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 150. Bland's Extra Early	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	\$1.15	\$1.95
No. 151. Trucker's Favorite	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	95c.	1.55
No. 152. Extra Early Adams	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	1.05	1.75
No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	95c.	1.55
No. 155. Norfolk Market	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	95c.	1.55

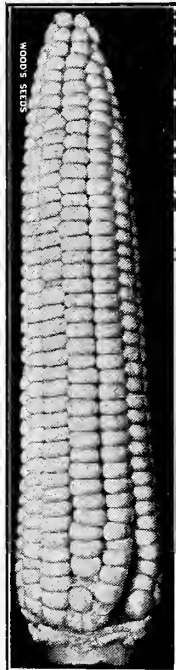
NOT PREPAID

Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
25c.	40c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$14.00
20c.	35c.	70c.	1.20	10.00
20c.	35c.	80c.	1.40	12.00
20c.	35c.	70c.	1.20	10.00
20c.	35c.	70c.	1.20	10.00

Sweet or Sugar Corns

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

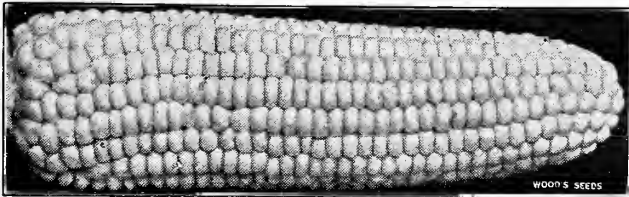
Do not plant sweet corn till the ground is thoroughly warm.



Premo Extra Early.

be planted earlier than any other sugar corn.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen—A favorite for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary.



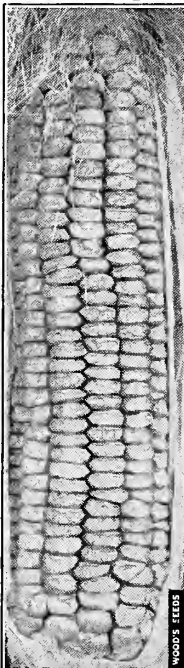
Howling Mob.

No. 161. Howling Mob—Not extra early but extra good and sweet. This is a fine second early corn to come in after the extra early kinds like Premo Extra Early and Golden Bantam. The ears are quite large, 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white grains that are deliciously sweet. Usually two ears are borne to the stalk.

No. 158. Premo Extra Early—The earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired.

No. 163. Golden or Bantam Evergreen

—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam with 12 to 14 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality.



Bantam or Golden Evergreen.

No. 160. Golden

Bantam—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can



Golden Giant

unanimous opinion among gardeners is that Country Gentleman ranks among the sweetest and most satisfactory of the later varieties.

No. 162. Black Mexican—Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.

POP CORNS

Plant a few rows to have plenty of tender, delicious popcorn for next winter.

No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender.

No. 182. RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent.

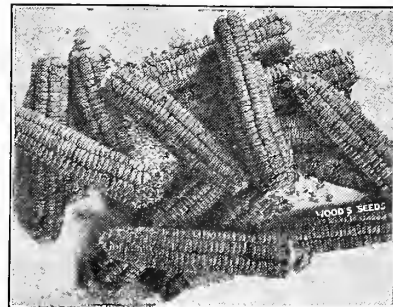
No. 159. Golden Giant—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantages of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and only a few days later. Dr. DeLue, who bred it, says of it: "Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land." The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.

No. 164. Country

Gentleman—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are eight to nine inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. The practically



Country Gentleman



Black Mexican Corn

PRICES

	Pkt.	BY MAIL POSTPAID				
		½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 158. Premo Extra Early	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	\$1.25	\$2.15
No. 159. Golden Giant	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 160. Golden Bantam	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15
No. 161. Howling Mob	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15
No. 162. Black Mexican	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15
No. 163. Golden or Bantam Evergreen	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05
No. 164. Country Gentleman	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15
No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05

POP CORNS

No. 180. Queen's Golden	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	1.00	1.60
No. 182. Rice	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	1.00	1.60

	Lb.	NOT PREPAID			
		2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
25c.	45c.	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$16.00	
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00	
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00	
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00	
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00	
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00	
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00	
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00	
25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00	
25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00	

20c.	35c.	.70	1.20	10.00	
20c.	35c.	.70	1.20	10.00	

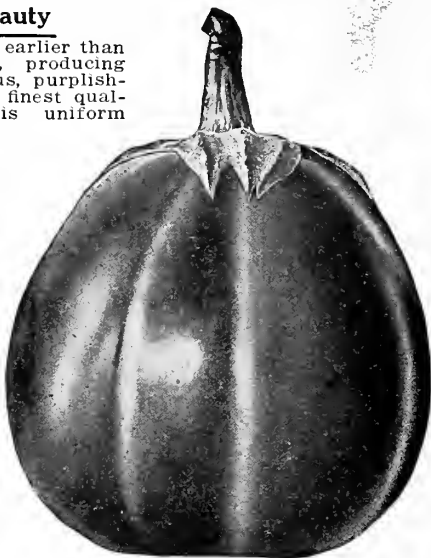
EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs.

No. 206. Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20; 5 lbs. \$22.00 postpaid.

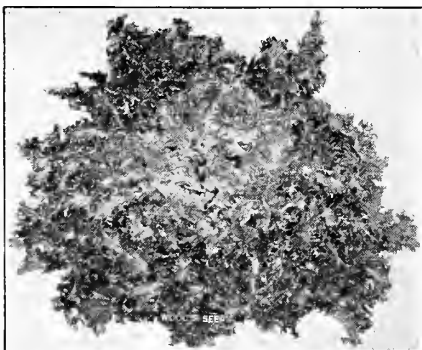


Black Beauty Egg Plant.

—Sometimes called Spineless. Very productive of large, smooth, glossy deep purple fruits, uniform in color and shape. We have a finely selected strain that is almost entirely spineless. The fruits are thick, broad at the base, reducing toward the stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20; 5 lbs. \$22.00, postpaid.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May 1st till July. 30c per dozen; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100. For complete list of vegetable plants, see page 38.

ENDIVE



Green Curled Endive.

An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. The preferred variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid.

GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

No. 216. DIPPER.—For making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 214. NEST-EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

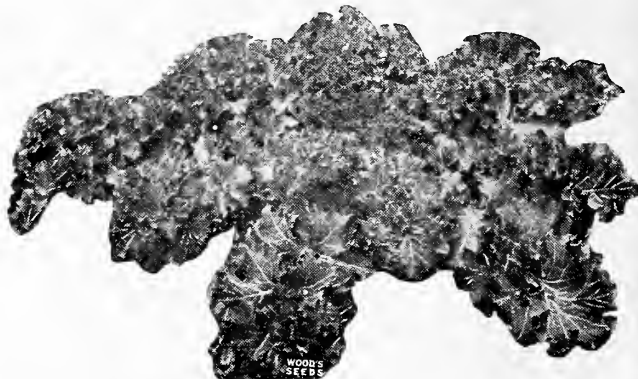
No. 217. MIXED GOURDS.—Many varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

Ready November 1st till June. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale sown in February or March makes greens earlier than the winter sorts. The Siberian and Scotch are generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but are frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills; sow 5 to 7 lbs. Scotch Kale to the acre; 2 ounces to 100 feet of drill.



Early Curled Siberian or Blue Kale.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian —BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.

—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

The most beautiful and densely curled variety. About a foot high; the leaves are bright green; so hardy that it is seldom hurt by extreme cold weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.

No. 222. Spring Kale —SPRING SPROUTS or HANOVER SALAD

—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

KOHL RABI



Kohl Rabi.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50.

LEEK

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—Hardy, productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50.



Large Flag Leek.

Lettuce

CULTURE.—For quality lettuce requires quick growth; that means rich soil, plenty of water and clean and thorough cultivation to have crisp and tender heads. Make your first plantings in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty years it has stood the test, and in the meantime we have not found a more all-season lettuce. It may be planted in the early spring, in the late summer, in the fall and it is fine for forcing in hot bed, making a medium large firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson —A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanced, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

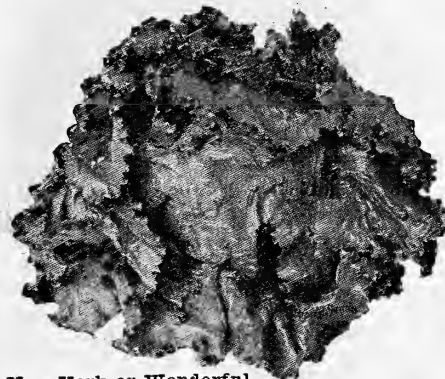
No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice

—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet; delicate flavor. Slow to start to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**



Crisp-as-Ice Lettuce.

No. 240. Cos or Romaine —Celery Lettuce. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



New York or Wonderful

No. 232. New

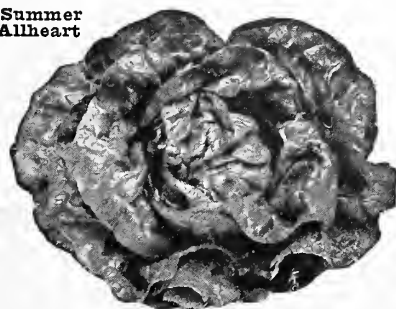
York Wonderful or Los Angeles—

A big head lettuce as solid and crisp as a cabbage. The heart is creamy white, sweet and tender, with no trace of bitterness. It is a hot-weather lettuce for spring, summer and early fall planting; but for fall planting we prefer our Wood's Cabbage. A sure and reliable header and slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**

No. 237. Summer

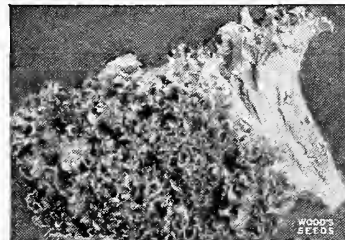
Allheart—No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large compact, finely blanced heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**

Summer Allheart



No. 233. California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 242. Iceberg—No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 2 lbs. \$2.95; 5 lbs. \$7.00 postpaid.**



Grand Rapids Lettuce

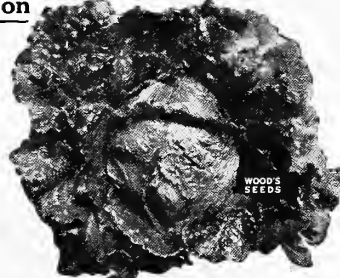
No. 238. Grand Rapids

—Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 234. Black Seeded Simpson—A fine lettuce to plant outside to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 236. Improved Hanson

—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. A sure and reliable header and keeps better than most heading varieties. Very much like Iceberg, except that it is larger and the green color is slightly lighter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**



Improved Hanson.

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston

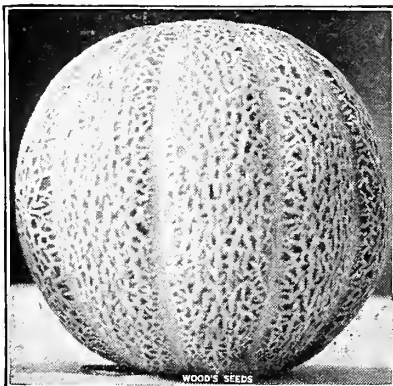
Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanced hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanced. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

Lettuce Plants—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready Feb., March, April, Sept. and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

COLORADO
GROWN

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.



No. 247. Extra Early

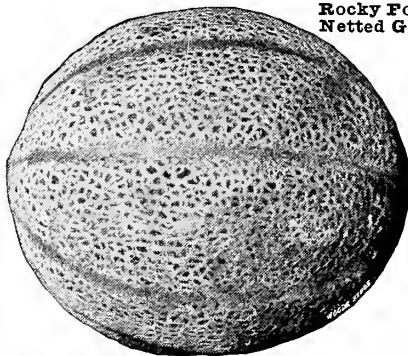
Hanover —The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. See illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. In earliness, Extra Hanover is without a competitor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$8.75 postpaid.**

Extra Early Hanover

60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$8.75 postpaid.

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem

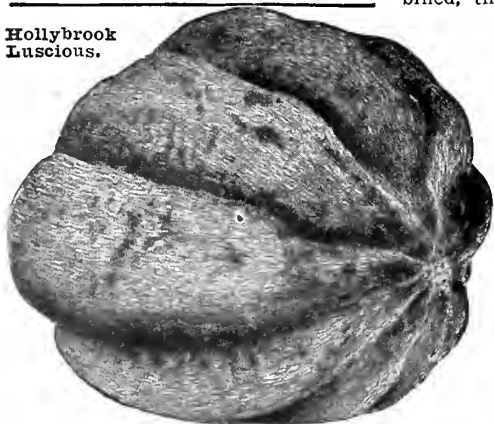
—The standard of excellence among green-fleshed melons. The flesh is thick, with a small cavity, very sweet, and has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Oval shaped, slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. Our stock was saved from selected melons and should not be confused with cheap seeds saved from the run of the field. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



Rocky Ford
Netted Gem

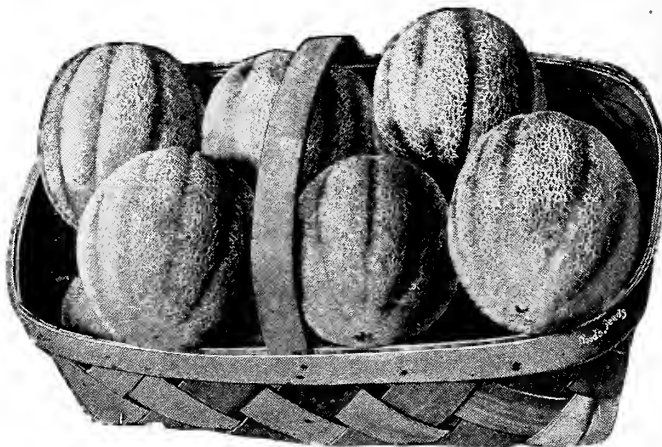
No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

Hollybrook
Luscious.



Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$8.75 postpaid.

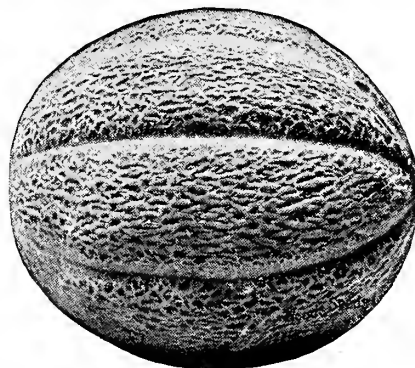
—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. No melon could be more highly recommended for the home garden.



Wood's Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford

—A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes and that fairly "melts in the mouth." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

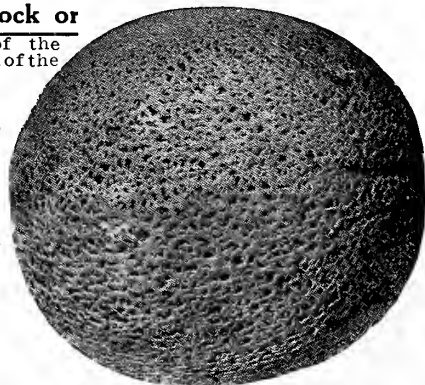
10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.

No. 249. Wood's Early Knight

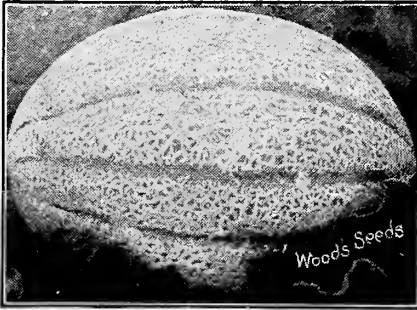
—(Maryland or Sweet Air.)—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. **Pkt. 5c; oz.**

No. 251. Netted Rock or Eden Gem

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting with hardly a trace of ribbing, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Netted Rock or Eden Gem.



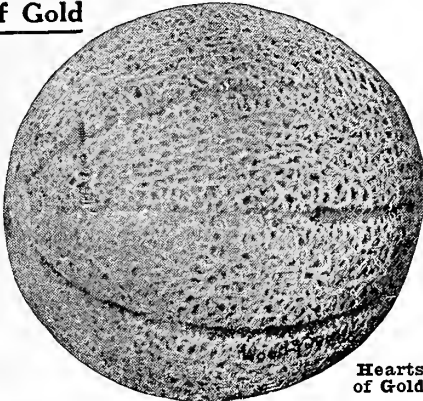
Hale's Best

No. 260. Hale's

Best—A salmon fleshed melon of the Rocky Ford type; about ten days later and larger than Wood's Early Rocky Ford. Heavily netted with scarcely any rib. The quality is deliciously sweet and spicy. On the Richmond market they bring top prices. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

No. 255. Hearts of Gold

—Formerly called Hoo-doo. One of the finest of the orange-fleshed melons; deliciously sweet and spicy. The flesh is thick and ripens down to the thin firm rind. The ribs are distinct, with an exceptionally firm and dense netting which covers the entire melon. Makes a vigorous vine, consequently is disease resistant and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Hearts of Gold.

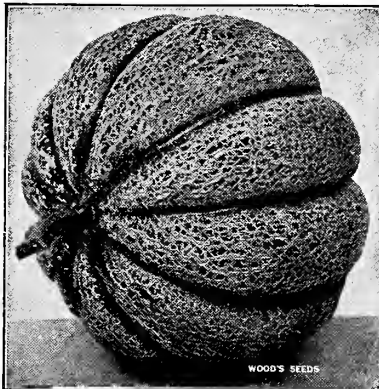
No. 262. Banana

to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

—When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 ins. long by four

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or **TURK'S CAP**.—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

No. 263. Glass

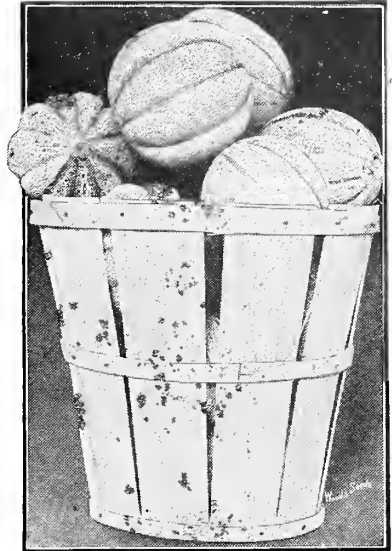
Melon or MANGO.—For preserving, sweet pickles, man-goes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**

MR. CALE SAYS: May I as vice-president of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association and president of the Caroline County Certified Seed Growers Association congratulate you on the effort you are making in fostering the use of high quality seeds. From my observation and experience, I believe that I am safe in saying that you are doing more to promote the distribution and use of certified and other high quality seeds than any other house in the State.

Yours very truly, F. B. CALE,
Vice-president Va. Crop Improvement Assn.

No. 257. Tip-Top

—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. It is the sort of melon that if you grow it once you will always give it a place in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



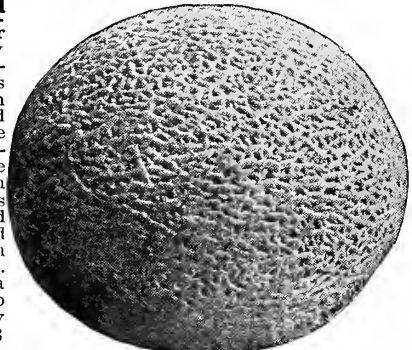
Tip Top Cantaloupe

No. 254. Extra Early**Hackensack**—Similar

to Large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. The netting is heavy, the flesh thick, juicy and sweet. The flesh is light green. Fine for the home garden and nearby market; too large to suit for shipping, but always of good size. A dependable melon for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 253. Gold Lined**Rocky Ford**—Whether

you grow for home use or market, you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting with hardly a trace of depression between the slices. The meat is thick, fine-grained and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Highly rust resistant. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80 postpaid.**



Gold Lined Rocky Ford

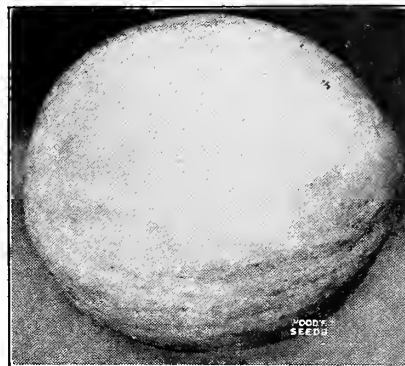
No. 256. Honey Ball

—A cross between Honey Dew and a

cantaloupe. Has the flavor of the Honey Dew combined with the spiciness of the cantaloupe. They may be left on the vine or pulled and stored, in either case they will keep for about three weeks. No melon does better in hot, dry seasons. They are fully ripe when the blossom end yields to pressure; they are then a most delightful dish. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**

No. 245. Honey**Dew**—It is certainly

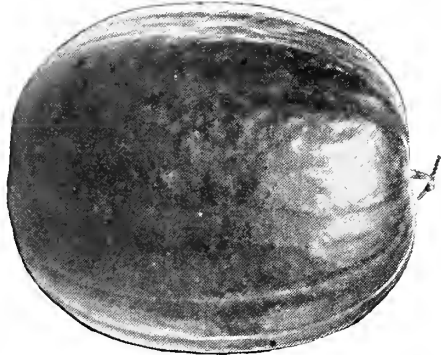
delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind and has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Honey Dew Melon.

Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.



No. 275. Stone Mountain

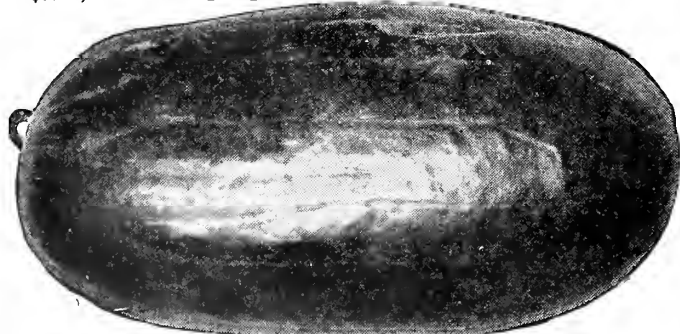
—Since the introduction of our improved strain of Kleckley's Sweet no water melon has aroused so much interest as Stone Mountain. Found near the base of Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial, it was named for it, and immediately became immensely popular, especially among those who prefer round melons.

The introducer says: "It is the finest of all, the sweetest of all and the largest of all; when once eaten it is not forgotten." The melons are round, of the richest dark green color, have medium rind and the richest scarlet flesh with the finest and sweetest flavor, without white hearts or stringiness. On good melon land they grow to 50 to 80 pounds, solid through and almost all heart. It is primarily a home garden melon or for nearby market; it has not yet proved itself as a shipper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40.**



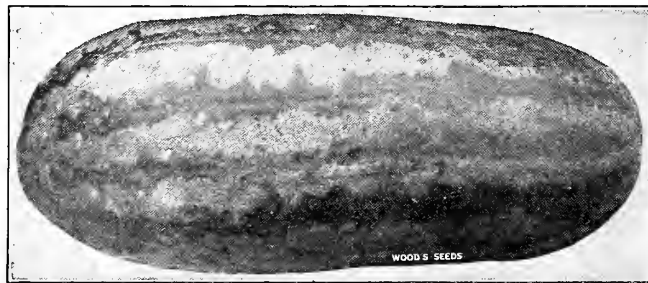
Florida Favorite

No. 271. Florida Favorite (or Pearson).—A splendid, large home melon, and its solid, juicy, firm, deep red meat is deliciously sweet to the thin, firm rind. The quality and flavor are extra fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**



Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

No. 272. Carolina Bradford—The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**



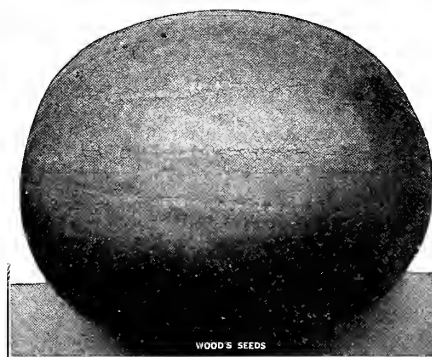
No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**

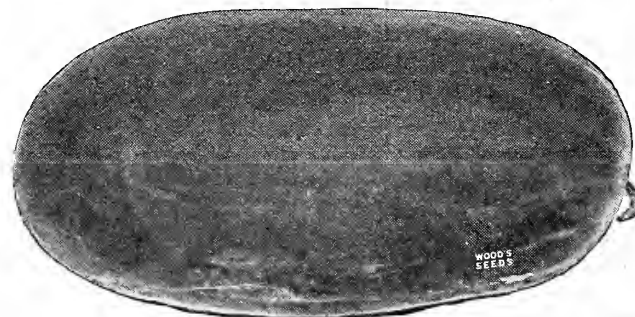
No. 270. Irish Gray—In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream

For the home garden or for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size, color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness, and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**



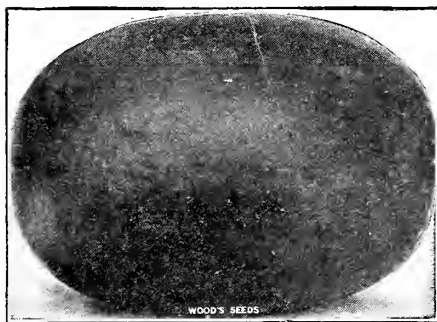
Peerless or Ice Cream Water Melon.



Alabama Sweets Water Melon.

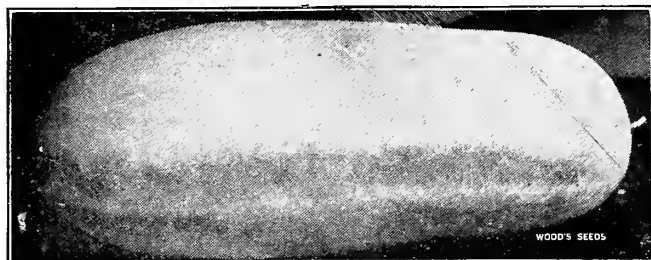
No. 273. Alabama Sweets—A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**

Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds



No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing

An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. The fruits ripen earlier than almost any other melon. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



No. 276. Thurmond Gray —Perfection is impossible, but Mr. Thurmond seems to have approached it quite closely in breeding Thurmond Gray. It is the last word in shipping melons, for besides its exceedingly attractive appearance, it has size, solidity and the tough rind so necessary for shipping long distances. Probably its best feature is the fine, sugary quality in which it excels all shipping melons and makes it a good melon for the home garden. It does not sunburn; has bright red, sweet meat, and ships splendidly. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



Pride of Georgia Water Melon

No. 283. Pride of Georgia

—One of the largest melons and a real good one. Oval shaped, with dark green rind and deliciously sweet bright red meat. A fine melon for home use and near-by market. Extra large and heavy, it is not unusual to have melons weigh 40 pounds or more. It is well liked wherever grown. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



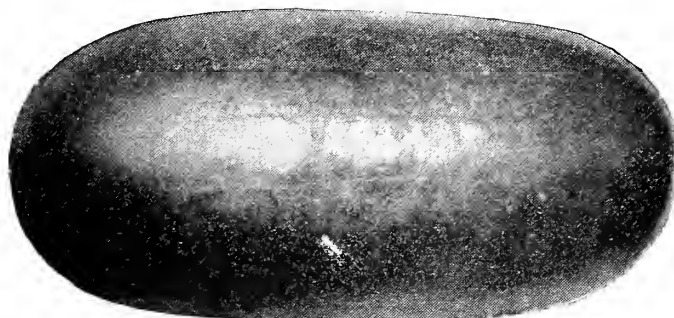
Tom Watson Water Melon.

No. 277. Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark green like the Kleckley's Sweet, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**



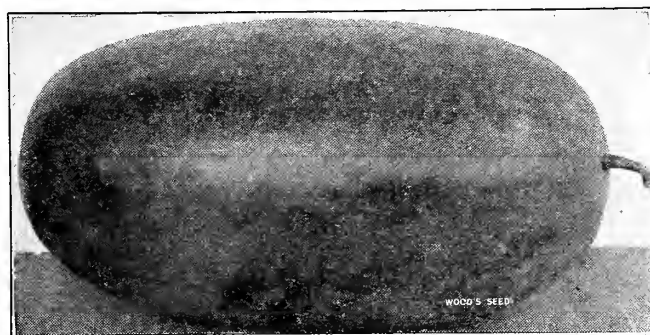
Jackson Water Melon.

No. 278. Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. A long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Halbert Honey

No. 280. Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



No. 269. Improved Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo

Sometimes sold as "Wondermelon."—This improved strain has the same red flesh, delicious sweetness and all the other splendid qualities that made Kleckley's Sweet such a favorite. The improvement has been made along the line of size and shipping qualities. It is not at all unusual to have them weigh 50 pounds, yet the rind is thin, but so tough that Improved Kleckley's Sweet qualifies for long-distance shipping. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.

No. 290. Southern Giant Curled —Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. May be used as a salad like lettuce or cooked like spinach. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved —Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles.

No. 873. TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—Fine for beds and borders. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

No. 295. Kleckley's Favorite —Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 ins. in length by 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 296. White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green

Prolific —Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green —Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

Japanese or

Ebenezer —No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard, onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all onions grown from sets. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 65c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.10.**



YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.30, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.00.**

SILVER SKIN.—Produces silvery white onions. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.45.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 65c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.15.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.30 postpaid.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.00.

YELLOW POTATO.—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck \$1.10; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.90. **Not prepaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 90c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.60.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Fine for early spring bunching. Matrices very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. **Qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.45.**

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 27.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

No. 315. Plain or Single —Hardier than the curled and stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled —The best and most improved strain. Is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

Onion

CULTURE.—In January or February plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds and at least two weeding and gives larger yields. **Keep free of weeds.** 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

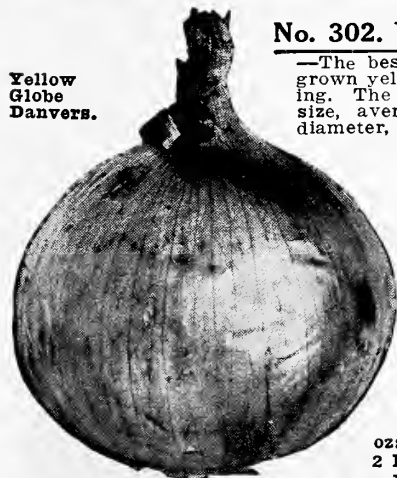
No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal —A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing



Silver Skin or White Portugal.

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**



Yellow Globe Danvers.

Large Red Wethersfield



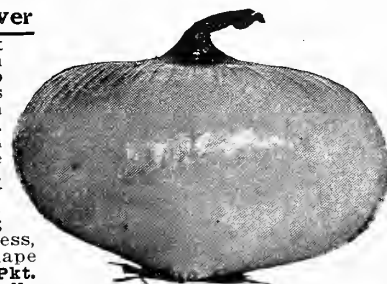
No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield —The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**



Extra Early White Pearl.

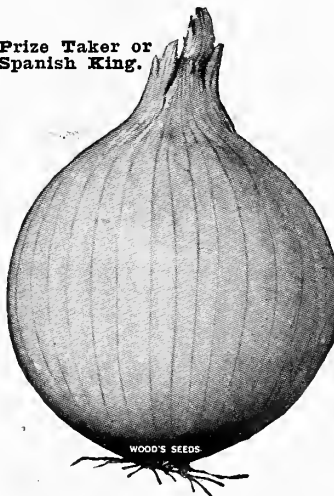
No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing 2 to 3 lbs. each. No other white onion grows as large. Attractive shape, flattened, but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet, and tender; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**



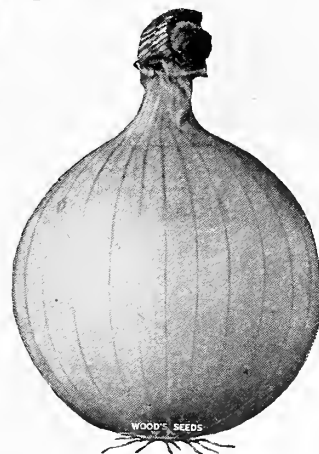
Mammoth Silver King.

Prize Taker or Spanish King.



No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King

—Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**



Copper King.

No. 307. Copper King

—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**

Garden Peas—Early Varieties

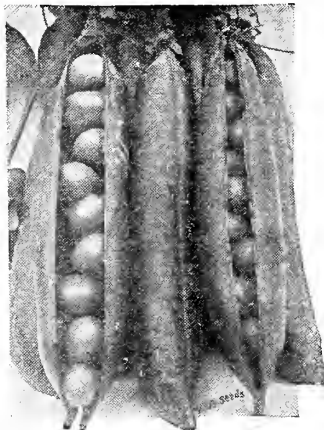
(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

CULTURE—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM.

No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. 2½ feet high.

No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior—No extra early pea is harder than our Lightning Excelsior; their hardness adapts them for very early planting. The quality is good, though not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but can be planted earlier and are ready for use earlier. Prolific, grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas.



Thomas Laxton

No. 329. Laxtonian* (Hundredfold strain. Sometimes called Blue Bantam).—An unusually fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas—Many gardeners prefer the small, sweet French pea for a portion of their planting. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas of tender, delicate quality. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and should have a brush support.

Plant Better Varieties

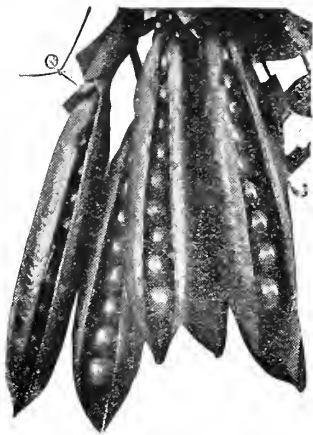
of better quality.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY—Thomas Laxton is more satisfactory.
AMERICAN WONDER
PREMIUM GEM
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

You will be far better pleased with either Laxtonian or Little Marvel.

BLACK EYE
CREAM CROWDER
GALLIVANT or LADY

No Southern table is complete without them. Served with bacon, they are a most enjoyable dish. See page 73.



Pedigree Extra Early

No. 332. Thomas Laxton*

—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. The vines grow about 3 feet high. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality.

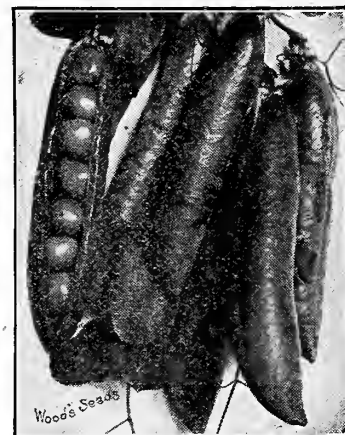
No. 322. Large Podded

Alaska or Ameer

—Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but has longer and broader pods, larger peas, and the vine is more productive. The pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled peas; the quality is good; grows 2½ feet high.



Large Podded
Alaska



Little Marvel

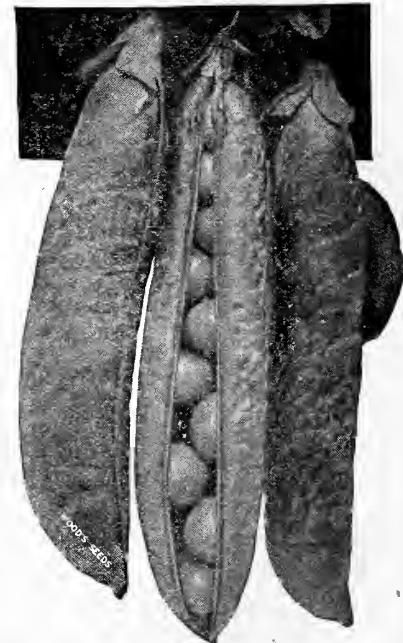
No. 325. Little Marvel*

—A splendid pea for the home garden. It is a first early wrinkled pea, growing 18 to 20 inches high, heavily set with dark green, well-filled pods that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor; the pods are usually produced in pairs. Especially well suited to the small private garden; a generous yielder, and the peas are tender and sweet. Those who have heretofore planted American Wonder, Premium Gem and Nott's Excelsior will find Little Marvel a more satisfactory pea.

No. 321. Extra Early Alaska

(Sometimes called Nonpareil and Earliest of All).—Recommended especially for its earliness and hardness, allowing extra early plant-

ing. The pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness, it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. It is a prime favorite with market growers as it holds its freshness and green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. For the home garden, make a planting of Thomas Laxton, Laxtonian or Little Marvel to come in after Alaska.



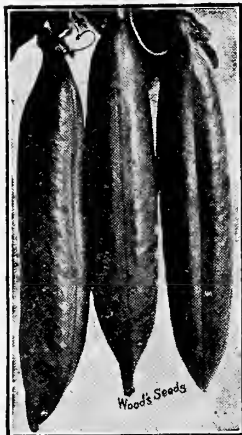
Laxtonian Peas

PRICES

	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	Not Postpaid	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early	10c	20c	35c	60c	\$1.25	\$2.15	25c	45c	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$16.00	
No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	.95	1.70	15.00	
No. 321. Extra Early Alaska	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	.95	1.70	15.00	
No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00	
No. 325. Little Marvel	10c	25c	40c	70c	1.40	2.45	30c	55c	1.15	2.10	19.00	
No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00	
No. 329. Laxtonian	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00	
No. 332. Thomas Laxton	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00	

Second Early and Late Peas

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

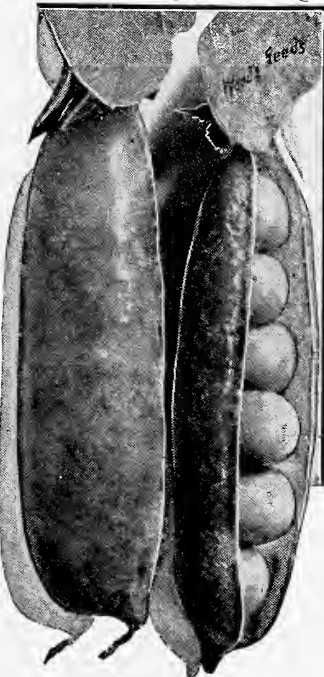


Dwarf Telephone

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.

No. 340. Champion of England*

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea.



Champion of England

No. 337 Bliss Everbearing*

—Ready for picking about a week after Little Marvel and continues a long time in bearing. If picked as the pods mature the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. For more than a generation Bliss Everbearing has been one of the most highly esteemed peas for the summer and fall garden, and many prefer it to all others of the later varieties. Height 2½ to 3 feet.

No. 345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy*

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.



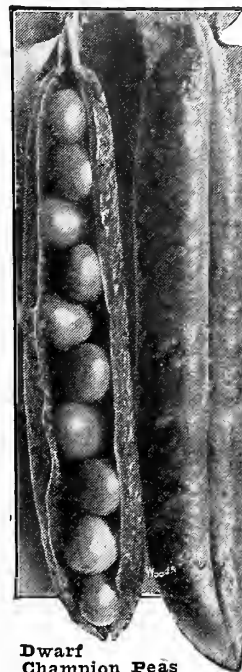
Wood's Dark Green Telephone

No. 342. Large White Marrowfat

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. On poor ground they will outyield all other varieties. 4 feet high.

No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno*

—A dwarf type of the well-known Champion of England and fully its equal in quality and delicious sweetness. The vines are vigorous and stout, giving them unusual yielding power, the pods frequently being borne in pairs. The broad, handsome deep-green pods are often 4 inches long and are well filled with big, tender peas of the very best quality. A fine pea for the private garden and the home market. Height 2 feet.



Dwarf Champion Peas

No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone*

—A highly bred midseason pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. Our Dark Green Podded Telephone should not be confused with the light-colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. The vines grow 4 to 4½ feet high and bear an abundant crop of fine, dark pods that remain fresh and retain their color long after picking.

Edible Podded or Salad Pea

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness. Cook them like snap beans.

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

—It is really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Do not confuse our Mammoth Luscious with the small podded peas sold as Gray Sugar. Mammoth Luscious is different and far superior. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support.



Mammoth Luscious Sugar

Peas for Succession

Bliss Everbearing, and Wood's Dark Green Telephone.		Wood's Pedigree Extra Early, Thomas Laxton, and Wood's Dark Green Telephone.	
		Postpaid.	Not Postpaid
½ lb. each.....	75c.....	60c	
1 lb. each.....	\$1.25.....	\$1.00	
2 lbs. each.....	2.25.....	1.80	
5 lbs. each.....	4.50.....	4.00	

PRICES

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 337. Bliss Everbearing.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	\$1.35	\$2.35	
No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25	
No. 340. Champion of England.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	
No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	
No. 342. Large White Marrowfat.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.10	1.85	
No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar.....	10c.	25c.	45c.	80c.	1.70	3.05	
No. 345. Dwarf Telephone.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	

NOT PREPAID					
Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.	
30c...	50c...	\$1.10...	\$2.00...	\$18.00	
25c...	45c...	1.05...	1.90...	17.00	
25c...	45c...	.95...	1.70...	15.00	
30c...	50c...	1.10...	2.00...	18.00	
25c...	40c...	85c...	1.50...	12.00	
35c...	65c...	1.45...	2.70...	25.00	
30c...	50c...	1.10...	2.00...	18.00	

Pepper

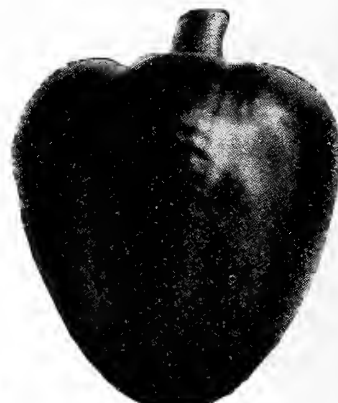


Royal King Pepper

CULTURE—Plant in boxes in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

No. 350. Royal King A grand pepper, making strong, stocky, erect plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, not only extra large, but as near perfect as a pepper can be; uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and so sweet it may be eaten raw. It is an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30, postpaid.**

No. 355. Pimento —Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40, postpaid.**



Pimento

No. 354. Ruby King —A wonderful fully productive pepper, bearing fruits 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing with meats, rice, etc. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

No. 352. Large Sweet Bull Nose

—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads or for stuffing. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green, bright crimson when ripe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40, postpaid.**



Early Neapolitan Pepper

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

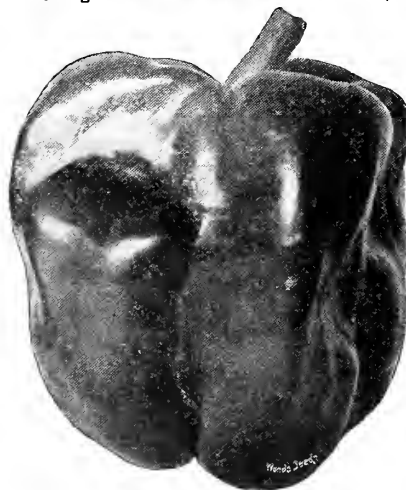
The earliest of all good sweet peppers.—A full week earlier than any of the kinds that make large bell peppers. It is a wonderful bearer, as many as 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. The fruits are about 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick meaty, very mild and sweet. It makes a strong, stocky, erect plant that bears its load of fruits continuously from very early right up to frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90; 5 lbs. \$14.25, postpaid.**

No. 358. Long Red Cayenne —Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. The red pepper found on every table is cayenne. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40, postpaid.**

No. 353. Ruby Giant (Sometimes called World Beater).—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the earliness, attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and may be used for stuffing or sliced like cucumbers and served with tomatoes. Smooth and colors evenly all over. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.**

No. 351. Chinese Giant —The largest of all the mild sweet peppers. Bears enormous fruits, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together, frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. The flesh is probably the thickest of all the large sweet peppers and is tender, mild and sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100. For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 38.



Chinese Giant



Ruby Giant Pepper

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 lbs. plant an acre.

No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown —A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

PARSNIP



Parsnip

PUMPKIN



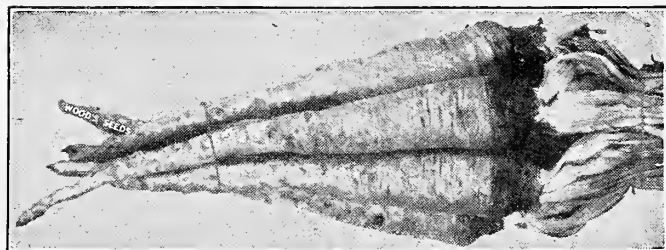
Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

No. 369. King of the Mammoths Sometimes called Jumbo because of its size. The largest of all the pumpkins, sometimes weighing 100 pounds. They are bright yellow with hard, firm, thick flesh that is tender, sweet and just the right quality for pumpkin pies, but makes fine stock food. Grow some to exhibit at your fair. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

No. 370. Large Sweet Cheese —A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. The pumpkins often attain to two feet in diameter; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.**



Sugar or Pie Pumpkin



Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre.

CULTURE—Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth —We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as any one could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.70; 5 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.**

No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato —The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Green Striped Cashaw or Crookneck Pumpkin

No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck —Green striped. A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**

No. 366. Sugar or Pie —Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

No. 371. Corn Field Pumpkin —For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. **Oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.**

Your seeds are a joy and the best in the U. S. A., I think. I love to make a garden with them.—Mrs. R. L. Dortch, Pulaski Co., Ark.

I want the best and most reliable, and in Wood's Seeds I have never been disappointed.—J. R. Bryant, Wilkes Co., N. C.

For thirty years I have bought seeds from you, and for many years before that my father bought from you. Many people ask why I succeed so well. I attribute it to Wood's purebred seeds.—Richard Coates, Pittsylvania Co., Va.

I had wonderful results with my garden. Everything did fine. This was because of the high quality of the seeds I used, and they were all Wood's Seeds.—Pineland School for Girls, Sampson Co., N. C.

No. 397 RHUBARB Or PIE PLANT

Culture.—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. A barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection from the sun and produces longer and tender stalks. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure.

Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.70; 5 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots —20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**



Rhubarb

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will plant 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

ROUND RADISHES

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip

—Sometimes called Scarlet

Button.—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. The standard round red radish for the private garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



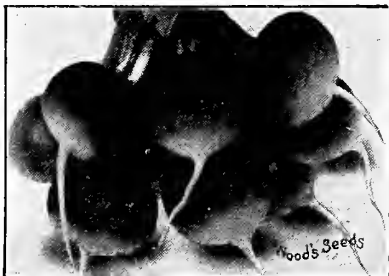
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.

garden and for market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip

or Sparkler.

The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes this radish particularly attractive. The quality of our well-bred strain, we believe, even excels its attractive appearance, for it is crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.

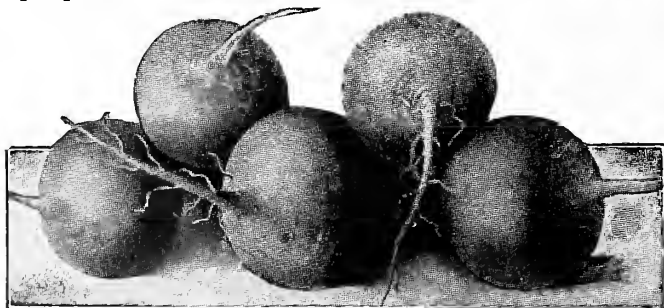
No. 380. Early White Turnip

—A pure white, round radish that is particularly well suited for growing during the summer and makes firm, crisp roots. It is also adapted for planting early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.

No. 381. French Breakfast

—Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe

—So quick in growth that it can generally be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh pure white. Thoroughly satisfactory and attractive. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

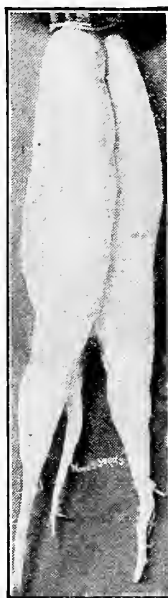
No. 382. Round Radishes Mixed

—All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

LONG RADISHES

No. 387. Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. In quality and attractiveness no long white radish can compare with Icicle. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



Long White Icicle.

—No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

No. 385. Long Scarlet Summer

—A handsome radish that is ready in about 25 days after planting; bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet

—A handsome radish that is ready in about 25 days after planting; bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

No. 389. White Strasburg

—An excellent summer radish; withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



Brightest Long Scarlet.

No. 390. Long Radishes

Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties. One planting will give a continuous supply of crisp, tender radishes for a long season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.**

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a deep, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.



White Strasburg.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

—A most excellent radish with beautiful white skin and flesh; grows 6 to 8 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; crisp, tender, juicy and very mild. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

No. 393. Rose China Winter

—A handsome radish growing about 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

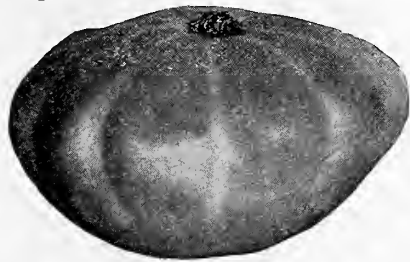
—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply land plaster, air-slacked lime or paris green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use Red Arrow Spray. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific squash. 10 days earlier than Early

White Bush.—Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in other scalloped squashes; they are easier to prepare for the table and with less waste, and the quality and flavor are extra fine. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are very vigorous and great producers. A Florida grower writes: "I have just finished harvesting what was



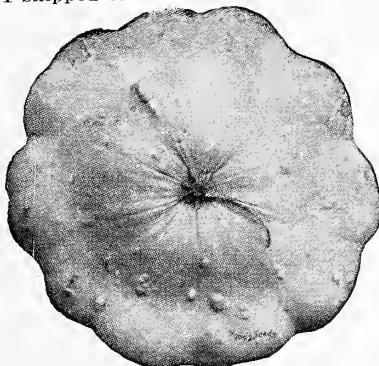
Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

said to be by everyone who saw them the finest crop of Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash ever raised in Florida—over 400 crates per acre. Every market I shipped to sold them from 25 to 50 cents a crate above other varieties." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

No. 409. Mammoth

White Bush—Quite similar to the

Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being about a third larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. A very prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Mammoth White Bush Squash

No. 408. Early White

Bush or PATTY - PAN CYMLING.—Until our Wood's Earliest Prolific was introduced

Early White Bush was the standard squash for home use and market. The creamy white squashes are about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

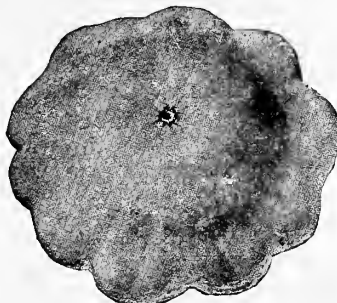


Early White Bush Squash.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

low Bush—Sometimes called Golden Custard.

Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush. It has rich, deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Although the white variety is more generally grown many prefer the yellow because of its attractive color when cooked. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**

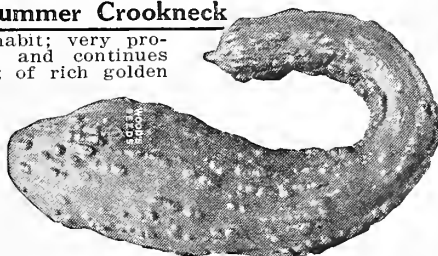


Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

No. 412. Golden Summer Crookneck

—Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. The squashes are meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash

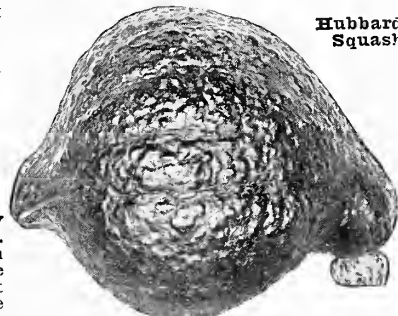
No. 415. Table Queen or Acorn

Des Moines Squash.—

About the size of a cocoanut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry; sweet as sweet potato. Keeps like a Hubbard; enormously productive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

No. 411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow

—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared for the table like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Hubbard Squash

WINTER SQUASH

No. 413. Hubbard

One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**

No. 414. Delicious

—Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. The thick, deep orange flesh has the most superb flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

No. 403. Long Season

—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.60, postpaid.**

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale

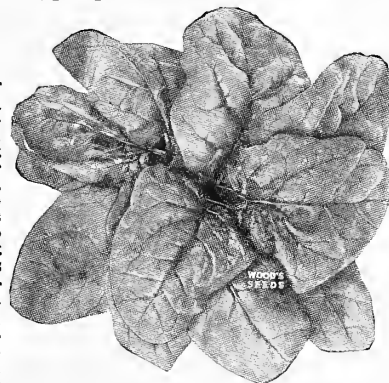
—Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the ordinary Bloomsdale strain. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.10, postpaid.**

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale

(Re-selected).—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.60, postpaid.**

No. 404. New Zealand

—Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**



Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes

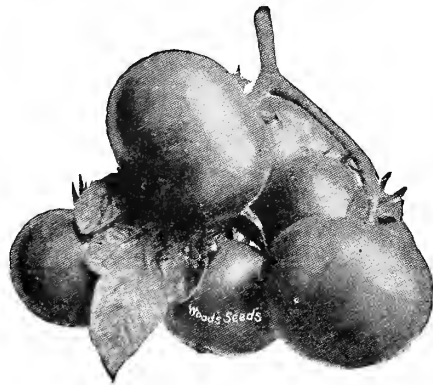
CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds, pots or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant three to four feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Setting two plants to a five-foot stake and pruning to a central stem allows double as many plants to the same area and produces more perfect fruits and more of them. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

3 Reliable Wilt-Resistant Tomatoes

Are you one of the thousands who have been unsuccessful with tomatoes because of wilt or "blight"? If you are, do not fail to plant one of the wilt-resistant kinds, all of which were developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Our seeds were grown from planting stock supplied by them. There is no cure for wilt, which lives in the soil and invades the plant through its roots. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.

No. 421. Norton Wilt-Resistant

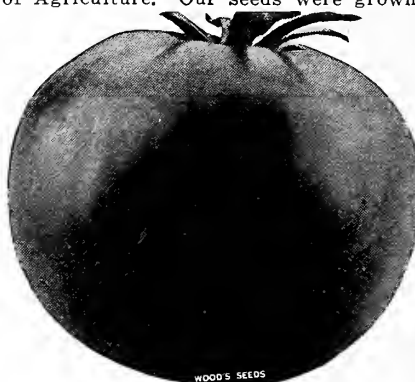
—Norton was developed from the Stone and ripens at the same season. It yields a heavy crop of large, smooth, solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought-resistant. An excellent tomato for the home garden, for canning and for the late market. Among late tomatoes, there is no finer long-distance shipper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50; 10 lbs. \$33.40, postpaid.**



Norduke Wilt-Resistant Tomato

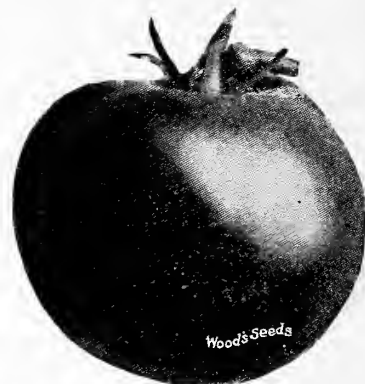
Norton Wilt-Resistant Tomato No. 429. Norduke Wilt-Resistant

—A notable wilt-resistant or "blight-proof" scarlet tomato for the home garden and nearby market that produces an abundant yield of smooth, solid, meaty fruits of good size. This is a tomato we can recommend highly because of its dependability to live and bear in wilt-infested soils. Slightly later than Norton. Some growers claim that Norduke is the best of all the wilt-resistant varieties; it certainly is a fine tomato, and any one who has had trouble on account of wilt would do well to plant it. Norduke has proved its worth and dependability in thousands of gardens. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.75; 10 lbs. \$37.50, postpaid.**



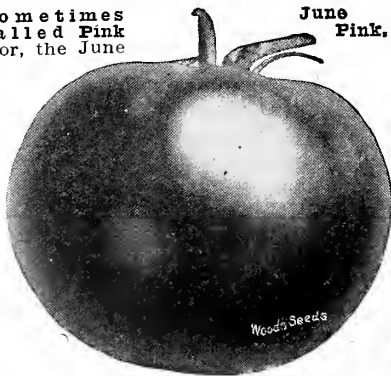
Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato No. 426. Marglobe Wilt-Resistant

—Probably no tomato has created such intense interest since the introduction of our Wood's Famous Brimmer. It was bred primarily to produce a red wilt-resistant tomato of the Globe type and exceeded all expectations. It is not only wilt-resistant, but is resistant to "nail-head rust" as well; is a splendid bearer, the fruits averaging one-half pound, firm, thick and mildly acid. Ripens perfectly, does not crack easily and is of very superior quality. The fruits are of good size, smooth, solid, deep from stem to blossom, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 fruits. Marglobe has proved its ability to withstand long periods of wet and unfavorable weather conditions. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00; 2 lbs. \$11.00; 5 lbs. \$26.25; 10 lbs. \$50.00, postpaid.**



No. 425. June Pink

Sometimes called Pink Earliana.—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana; fully as early, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.75, postpaid.**



June Pink.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 439. Golden Queen

or **YELLOW TROPHY.**—The handsomest of all the yellow tomatoes and highly esteemed for its delicate flavor, meatiness and remarkable solidity. The fruits are large and smooth and the vines bear profusely. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.75, postpaid.**

No. 440. Yellow Plum

—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.25; 2 lbs. \$9.90; 5 lbs. \$23.75, postpaid.**



Livingston Globe

No. 433. Livingston Globe (Purplish Pink.)—A tomato of outstanding merit that ripens just after the very early kinds. Always smooth, firm fleshed, has but few seeds, and very productive. They are borne freely all over the vine, are uniform in size, solid and heavy and with hardly a trace of a core. Probably no other tomato is as nearly blight proof. A remarkably good keeper and colors up handsomely. We confidently believe that there is not a better strain of Globe to be had anywhere than ours. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50; 10 lbs. \$33.40, postpaid.**

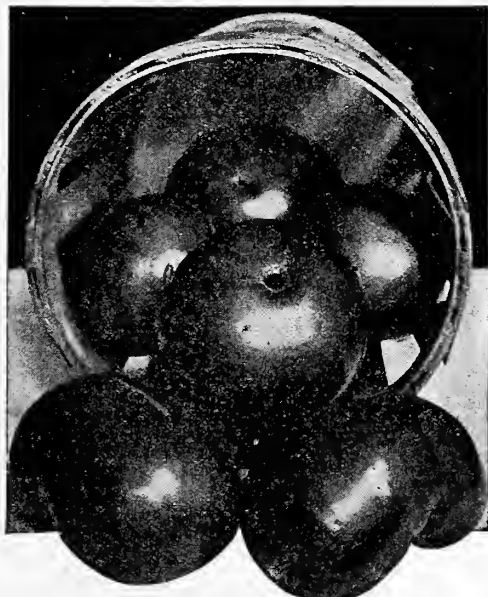
No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

First in Quality

First in Size

First in Productiveness



WOOD'S FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO
Seven fruits weighed 15¼ pounds

DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND EXTRA FINE QUALITY—Quality has not been sacrificed for size in breeding our Brimmer, for delicious flavor and fine quality are its outstanding characteristics. Brimmers really must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who cannot enjoy ordinary tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

PRODUCTIVENESS—The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than five to seven days later than the extra earlies, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season.

SIZE AND WEIGHT—We breed our Brimmer and recommend it especially for its quality, but it excels in size as well. Brimmers measuring fifteen to eighteen inches in circumference and weighing 2½ pounds or more are not at all unusual.

SOLID AND MEATY—The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is absolutely without a core. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

HOW TO GROW BIG BRIMMERS—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

Packet, 15c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; ½ lb. \$6.50; 1 lb. \$12.00 postpaid.

What the Growers Say Your Brimmer is a hummer.—Thos. Sloan, Greenville Co., S. C.

You are right. The Brimmer is a perfect tomato.—E. H. George, Morgan Co., Ga.
You have the best tomato that grows, the Brimmer.—T. H. Campbell, Bell Co., Ky.
I sold two dozen Brimmers that weighed 56 pounds for 20c per pound. My customers would have nothing else, even at a much lower price.—D. G. Henry, Campbell Co., Va.

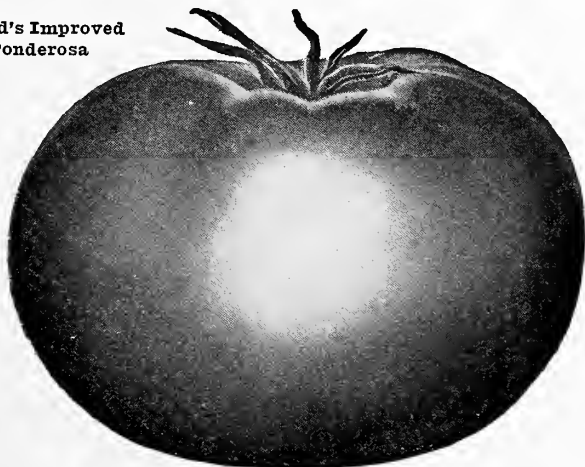
BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS

—Ready April, May, June and July.

HOT-BED PLANTS—By mail postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS—By mail postpaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100. Not prepaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.

Wood's Improved
Ponderosa



No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa

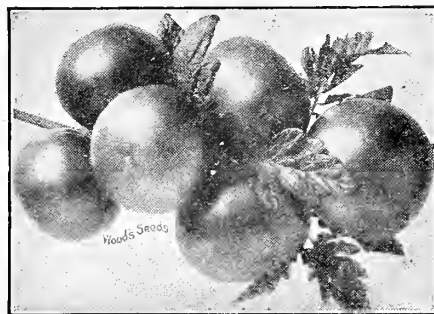
Sometimes Called Beefsteak Tomato

Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the tomato of outstanding merit in size as well as quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. With the exception of our Brimmer, Ponderosa is without doubt the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and is less acid than most varieties. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color: purplish pink. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).

—Not quite as early as Earliana, though only a few days later, but a more satisfactory tomato. A vigorous grower and

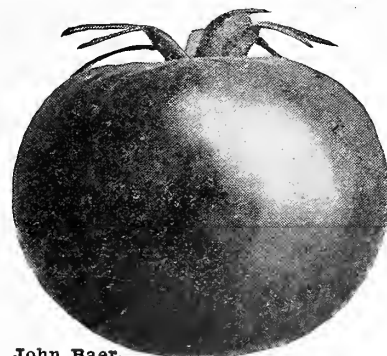
enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. It is the kind of tomato you can grow for either an early or a late crop and be equally satisfactory for both. Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.**



Bonnie Best

No. 430. John Baer

(Scarlet).—Not quite as early as Spark's Earliana, though there are only a few days difference, but produces a heavier crop, and the fruits are more uniformly large and more attractive. The first fruits ripen among the earliest and it continues to bear large fruits longer than most extra early tomatoes. The fruits are smooth, attractive and remarkably large for so early a tomato. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.**



John Baer.

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued

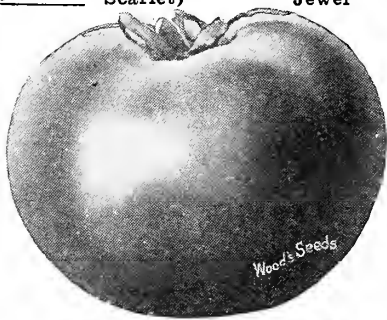


Spark's Earliana.

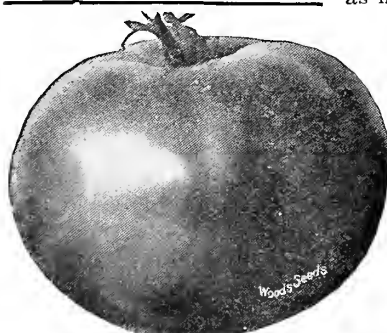
as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana but none are earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.

No. 423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet)

—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.



No. 428. Redfield Beauty (Purplish Pink)



Redfield Beauty

—Beauty comes as near being an ideal all-round tomato as any one could wish, except that it is not suitable for canning. It is reasonably early, of good size and shape; produces plentifully and until the end of the season; the last fruits you pick will still be large, and they seldom crack after a rain. They may be picked quite green and will ripen and color up nicely and keep in perfect condition for several days. Even when grown under adverse conditions, their vigor enables the plant to yield a satisfactory crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.

No. 431. Dwarf

Stone (Bright Red)

Bears the largest fruits of any of the dwarf tomatoes. It is very prolific; the fruits, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, are all flesh, smooth, of good size, ripen evenly, medium early, firm, solid, and the quality and flavor are first class. Ideal for the small garden, as the plants can be set as close as 24 inches apart.



Dwarf Stone

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50, postpaid.

Early Acme.



No. 434. Early Acme

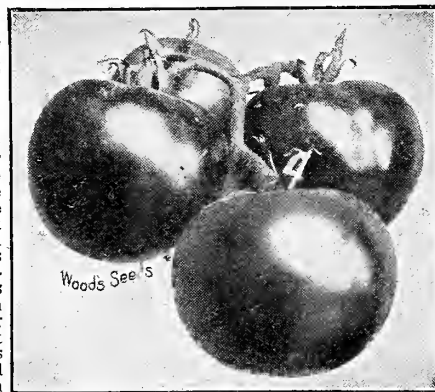
(Purplish Pink).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost, holding to its good size till the end of the season. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond

criticism. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.

No. 438. Stone

(Bright Scarlet).

—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat; ripens evenly to the stem without cracking and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.65; 2 lbs. \$4.80; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$22.00, postpaid.



Tomato Plants Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt

Resistant. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will, of course, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

HOT-BED PLANTS	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1,000
By mail postpaid.....	20c	45c	75c	
Not prepaid.....	15c	35c	60c	\$5.00

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS

By mail postpaid.....	30c	85c	\$1.40	
Not prepaid.....	25c	75c	1.25	\$10.00

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—

Hot Bed Plants.—By mail postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted Plants. By mail postpaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Grow Better and Cleaner Tomatoes Under Mulch

Paper It saves labor, controls weeds, conserves moisture, raises the soil temperature, makes the fruits ripen earlier and the tomatoes are cleaner.

Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture showed an increase of approximately 30 per cent one year and 40 per cent the next year by the use of mulch paper.

The New York Experiment Station tested the effect of growing tomatoes under mulch paper and had 28 per cent more No. 1 fruits than where no paper was used, and 30 per cent more fruits in the first twenty days after picking began.

The Ohio Experiment Station, in trials extending over two years, had an increase of 24 per cent in the quantity of fruits.

Gator Hide Mulch Paper—18 inches wide, 300 yards long, \$3.50 per roll; 36 inches wide, 300 yards long, \$7.00 per roll.

Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing better than the Milans, Wood's Improved Red Top Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

Milan Turnip

Milan Turnips

—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape. There is nothing better for spring planting.

No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.



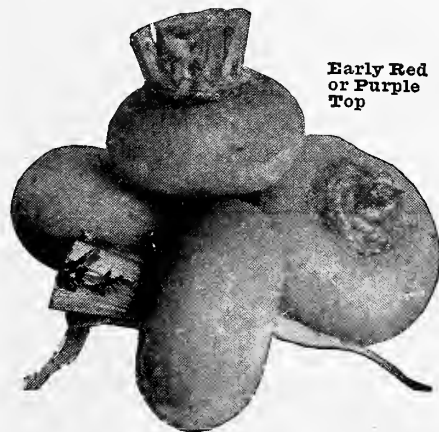
No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe

—Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across, but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior; a heavy cropper, early and of extra good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe

No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large, globe-shaped roots; white with purple tops; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.



Early Red or Purple Top

No. 447. EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP

—A fine-grained, sweet, tender, white turnip with purple top. A quick grower; never stringy; uniform in size and shape, and in every way an excellent table turnip and a good stock feed when full grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

—The only difference between this and Early Red or Purple Top is that White Flat Dutch is pure white. They are equally early and

have the same good qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

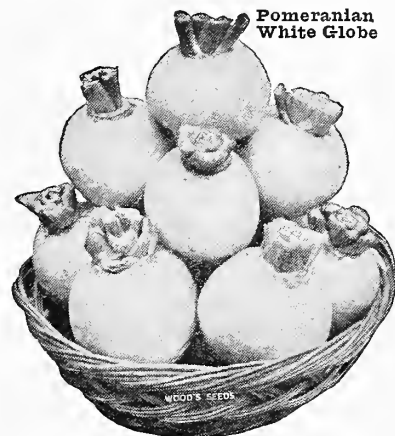
No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE

—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. On good land they often grow to ten pounds in weight. For table use they are best when about 4 inches across. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.



Pomeranian White Globe

No. 457. LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE

—Of large size, globe-shaped, with fine-grained, solid, sweet and tender yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper, hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN

—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds —A fine home garden mixture of all varieties except rutabaga. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

SALAD VARIETIES

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE or 'DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.45, postpaid.

No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Plant in July or early in August, in drills 2 feet apart; thin out and keep clear of weeds.

No. 465. Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow

An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy,

sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive for the table, and has high feeding value as stock feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.

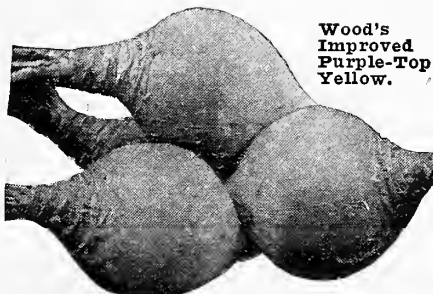
No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW

—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

GARDEN HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS. the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinally for colic and nausea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.**

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 483. MAMMOTH DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 492. TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Sow early in the spring. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from Wood's Tested Seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk. No charge for packing, etc.** To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Ready November till June.

PALMETTO. By mail postpaid, 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100; 500 for \$6.00; \$10.00 for 1,000.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT. By mail postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Jersey Wakefield. Ready February, March, April and May. 500 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready February and March. 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65c; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS.—Ready June, July and August. 40c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till June. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage, Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April, after September 15, October and November. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Yellow Nansemond, Hanover White Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. 55c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 45c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 35 for prices.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20c per doz.; 50 for 45c; 75c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c per doz.; 50 for 35c; 60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS. } —20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts.

THYME ROOTS. } each; \$1.25 per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well cleaned seeds.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

CANARY SEED.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

HEMP SEED.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c.

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 1b. 14c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

BIRD MILLET.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not prepaid, 1b. 10c; 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—35 cts. per lb. postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS



WOOD'S TOBACCO SEEDS are all treated as recommended by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf spot and other tobacco diseases.

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc.

FOR TOBACCO WORMS apply either arsenate of lead or paris green with one of the dust guns offered on page 92. They apply the insecticides perfectly and the cost is small when it is remembered that they will last for years.

Select Varieties

Each, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00 postpaid

No. 499. Bonanza —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is especially adapted to the sandy soils of Eastern Carolinas and Georgia. Easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.

No. 500. Jamaica Wrapper —Adapted to the sandy soils of long, broad tapering leaves medium long leaf of good weight that cures a bright yellow.

No. 501. Adcock —One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; cures bright.

No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf —A fine, upright plant with long, broad tapering leaves well spaced, which allows uniform ripening. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf. Prefers a sandy soil.

No. 503. Warne —The leaf is long, of good breadth, silky and well spaced on the stalk. Easily cures a bright color, with fine silky quality.

No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko —For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray soils.

No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko —On light, sandy soils, it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavier soils, it makes mahogany or medium bright. The leaf has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.

No. 506. Improved Hester —The leaf is of good width and length and of fine texture. Makes fine wrappers and cutters on light soils when flue cured, or good-bodied air-cured tobacco on heavier soils.

No. 517. Choice Havana —An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes. Has a large, long, fine quality leaf; very early. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils.

No. 508. White Burley —A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.

No. 509. Cash —An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen. Especially well adapted to medium rich loam and sandy soils; cures easily.

Standard Varieties

Each, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid

No. 510. One Sucker —A heavy yielding dark tobacco, with long, medium broad leaf, thick and of fine texture. May be air, sun, flue or fire cured. Sometimes called Turtlefoot. Does best on rich loam or clay soil.

No. 511. Big Oronoko —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long, broad and tapering with small side ribs; has unusual weight and body, and may be cured red or black.

No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko —The best for sun-curing and makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers. The leaf is long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany. In the sun-cured section it is grown almost exclusively.

No. 513. Blue Pryor —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrapper for rich alluvial soils.

No. 514. Yellow Pryor —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright tobacco belt it makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and one that cures easily to the highest grade of bright tobacco; has good body, of fine texture and silky appearance.

No. 515. Medley Pryor —Probably the largest and heaviest of all the black tobaccos and makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. The leaf is large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality. Adapted to rich loam or clay soils.

No. 516. Broad Leaf Gooch —Makes an extra broad leaf of good length for cutters and smokers; cures a bright color. Adapted to gray soils.

No. 507. Long Leaf Gooch —A fine flue curing tobacco with extra long leaf of fine silky quality, and makes a fine bright leaf. Prefers a sandy soil.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

No. 525. Famous.	No. 520. Flanagan.	No. 524. Willow Leaf.
No. 519. Hyc.	No. 528. Tilley.	No. 526. Deer Tongue.
No. 527. Tuckahoe.	No. 523. Lizard Tail.	No. 529. Hickory Pryor.
No. 521. Virginia Sun-Cured.	No. 522. Bradley Broad Leaf.	No. 532. Granville County Yellow.

Above varieties—Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

REDUCE THE COST OF GROWING TOBACCO. Dust your plants to make better tobacco. Use one of the dust guns described on page 92 to do it cheaper and better.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. **HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

it in both lists. Note carefully the heights

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12 inches high. Ageratum, Alyssum, Arabis, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Veron, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Linum, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Virginian Stock, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.

Ageratum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Godetia, Lobelia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Pyrethrum, Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sensitive Plant, Stocks, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Arabis, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stock.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aquilegia or Columbine, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Geum, Gypsophila, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Sweet Peas and Zinnia.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-GROUNDS.—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Cowslip, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Delphinium, Digitalis, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Woolflower and Zinnia.

FOR POTS, PORCH BOXES AND BASKETS.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Abronia, Begonia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, French Marigold, Bush Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Smilax, Stocks, Thunbergia, Torenia, Vinca, Virginian Stock and Wallflower.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia, Alyssum, Arabis, Candytuft, Catchfly, Coleus, Gilia, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Bush Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Portulaca, Smilax, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

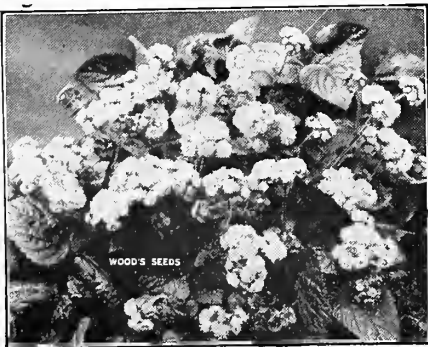
No. 550. Abronia—A trailing plant bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H. A. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

No. 553. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 20 cts.

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl).—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 559. Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. H. A. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

No. 562. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H. B. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.



Ageratum

Explanation of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals.
H. B.—Hardy Biennials
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials
T. B.—Tender Biennials
H. P.—Hardy Perennials
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials
T. P.—Tender Perennials

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H. A. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.
No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Nearly all summer it bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 569. Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 570. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 571. Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H. P. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

No. 572. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 576. Amaranthus—Some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H. H. A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

No. 579. Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy)

—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H. P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Showy and producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. H. P. Height 2 to 3 feet.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

Giant Flowered Snapdragon

No. 585. Snow White. Each Packet 10c;
No. 586. Deep Pink. ½ oz. 25c;
No. 587. Canary Yellow. ½ oz. 25c;
No. 588. Defiance Scarlet. ½ oz. 40c.
No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture.—The individual blooms are extra large; are closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

Wood's Superb Asters



AMERICAN BEAUTY

Flowers from early September till killed by frost. The large, round, double blooms about 4 inches in diameter are borne on stout stems 18 or more inches long. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 608. Peach Blossom Beauty.

No. 609. White Beauty.
No. 610. Crimson Beauty.
No. 611. Lavender Beauty.
No. 613. Purple Beauty.
No. 612. Mixed Beauty.

Each of above: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across. Grows 2 feet high.



No. 603. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

GIANT BRANCHING

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

Giant Branching Aster.

No. 616. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 617. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 618. Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 619. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 620. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 582. Anchusa—A strong growing hardy perennial; bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. *Italica Dropmore*. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either fall or spring.

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 595. Single Blue. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 596. Mixed Colors.—Single and Double. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

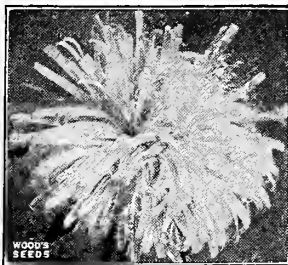
No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).—One of the earliest spring flowering perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.



Wood's Superb Asters.

No. 607. Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.



Ostrich Feather Aster.

No. 605 OSTRICH FEATHER

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.



Aquilegia, or Columbine.

CREGO GIANT or COMET

The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson — Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 631. Pink — Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 632. Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 633. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 634. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—The earliest aster; well branched. The flowers are of good size on long stems; 1½ feet high.

No. 623. Pink

No. 624. White

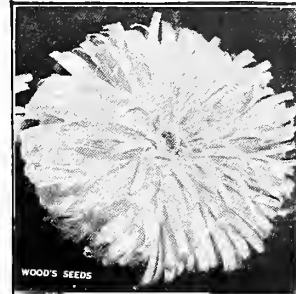
No. 625. Scarlet

No. 626. Dark Blue

No. 627. All Colors Mixed

Each Packet 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

Crego Giant or Comet Aster



No. 604. CHINA or QUILLED ASTER.

General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 606. PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Victoria Aster.



VICTORIA ASTER

A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular over-lapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

No. 615. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)

—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper)

—Our camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. H.H.A.

No. 642. Double Camellia Flowered, Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 646. Balsam Apple

—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 647. Balsam Pear

—A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits changing to bright red when ripe. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 650. Begonia Vernon.—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T.P. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 50c.

No. 652. Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

No. 654. Bryonopsis A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

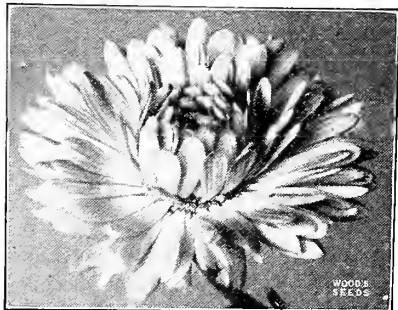
BELLIS.—See Daisy

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.



Calendula.

Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. H.A. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 659. Ball's Orange King.—Very large double rich golden orange flower; fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 661. Double Lemon Queen.—Long stemmed, large, well rounded. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 673. Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.



Canna.

No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs, page 53.

No. 703. Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Calliopsis or Coreopsis

Calliopsis—Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

No. 665. Crimson. Height 6 to 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20.

No. 666. Golden Ray. Six to 8 inches high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 667. All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. H. A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 668. Coreopsis Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H. P. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Candytuft

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting; for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height 1 foot.

No. 675. Dwarf White.—Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 676. Dwarf Pink. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 677. Dwarf Lilac. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 678. All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered. Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens.—White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Canterbury

Bells (Campanula)

—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

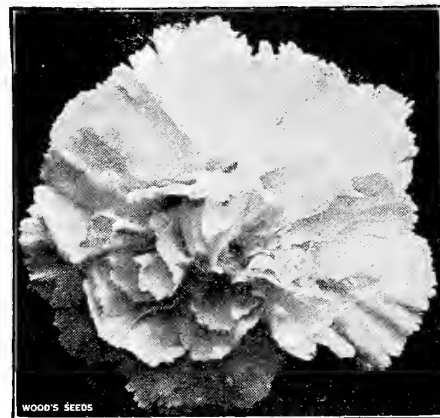


Canterbury Bells.

No. 688. Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 689. Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 693. Cardinal Climber—There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. Grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Carnation.

Carnation—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

No. 696. Marguerite.—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

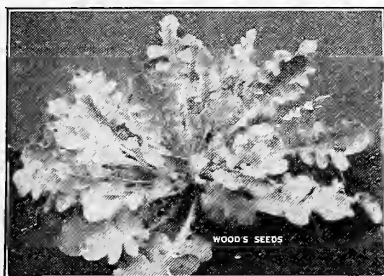


Centaurea-Cornflower or Ragged Robin.

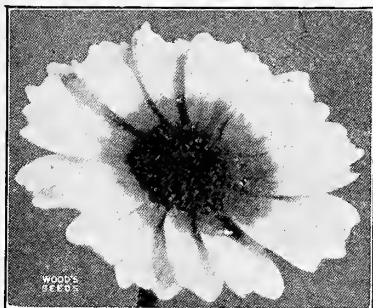
Flowering Centaureas—Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

No. 711. Cyanus Double Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.



Dusty Miller Centaurea Half hardy perennials for bedding, borders and hanging baskets.
No. 706. Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.
No. 707. Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

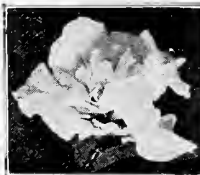


Annual Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.
No. 716. Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.
No. 717. Eastern Star.—Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 718. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 719. Double Mixed Varieties.—Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 723. Clarkia

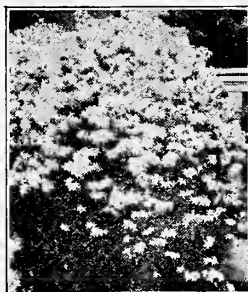
—A hardy free-blooming, handsome hardy annual plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season in sun or shade. H.A. Height 1½ feet. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Clarkia

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Lasts for years and is never troubled by insects. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



Clematis Paniculata.

No. 727. Clematis Flammula—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 10c.

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Cockscomb.

Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Celosia or Plumed Cockscomb.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

COCK VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 739. Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

—Entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf, compact grower, making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.



Coleus.

No. 743. Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seeds will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Radiant Mixture—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 85c; ¼ oz. \$1.50.

No. 744. Coleus Ornatus—Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose in endless variety. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

No. 745. Coleus Metallicus Thoroughly distinct; the leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red bronze and copper. Pkt. 15c.



Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors, and transplant after frost. Pinching them back sev-

eral times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 752. Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

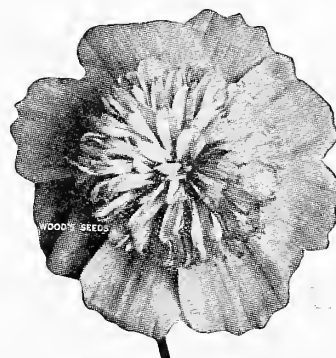
No. 760. Klondyke Yellow.—Gorgeous orange yellow flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across, are borne on long stems. Grow in pots till the plants are well grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.



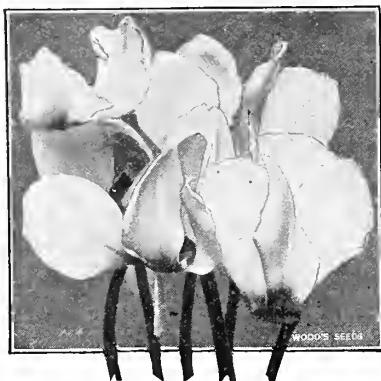
Double Crested Cosmos

Double Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

Pkt. ¼ Oz.
No. 762. Shell Pink 15c... 50c
No. 763. White Queen 15c... 50c
No. 764. Crimson King 15c... 50c
No. 765. Mixed Colors 10c... 45c

No. 768. Cowslip (*Primula Veris*).—Fragrant and beautiful hardy spring flowering perennial growing about 6 inches high and bearing an abundance of blooms of various colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.



No. 770. Cyclamen *Persicum*.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

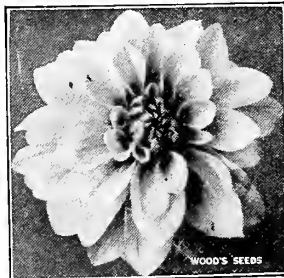
Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height, 15 feet.

No. 773. White.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
No. 774. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
No. 775. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.
CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.
CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.
CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb.
CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.
COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia

If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.



No. 780. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

No. 781. Cactus Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequaled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis monstrosa*).—The well-known English Daisy. Splen-

did for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes) and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years, especially if grown in a shady place. Height 6 inches. H. P.



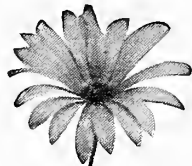
No. 786. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 787. Double Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

No. 790. African Daisy (*Dimorpho-*

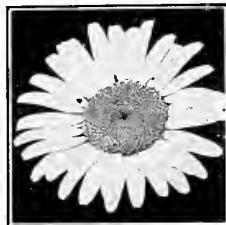
thea).—Beautiful and showy annual that grows about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2 1/2 inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for beds and borders, stands extreme heat, flowers early in sunny situations and continues in bloom well into the fall. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.



No. 793.

Shasta Daisy

—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 ins. across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.



Shasta Daisy

Delphinium *Perennial*

Larkspur
No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. May be planted at any time from early spring till fall. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened. The second year transplant the finest bloomers 3 feet apart.

No. 798. Belladonna. An exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

No. 799. Bellamosa. Intense rich deep blue. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

No. 800. Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See *Brachycome*.
DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See *Nigella*.
ETERNAL FLOWER.—See *Helichrysum*.
EVENING GLORY.—See *Moonflower*.
EVERLASTINGS.—See *Acroclinium*, *Globe* *Amaranth*, *Helichrysum* and *Job's Tears*



Wood's Superb Dianthus

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. H. A.

No. 806. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS

MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 807. Double China or Indian Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

No. 808. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c.

No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 811. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

No. 812. Clove Pink. Hardy garden pink. Double and semi-double in many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower.)

Blooms abundantly from July till frost from April sowing. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. H. A.; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—

Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers.

H. P. Height 3 to 5 ft.

No. 824. Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 825. White. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 826. Purple. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 827. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 832. Dolichos

(Hyacinth Bean or Jack

Bean).—Rapid climbers,

bearing large clusters

of purple and white

flowers, followed by

bright ornamental pods.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

DUSTY MILLER.—See

Centaurea.



Digitalis

STIMUPLANT

Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

A concentrated odorless fertilizer in tablet form.

10-tablet package 15c;

30-tablet package 25c;

100-tablet package 75c.

Plants Are Almost Human

PLANTS are almost human. They breathe, grow and reproduce. To do this, they must have the right kind of food.

Most gardening failures are due to a lack of proper plantfood. Just as our diet must be balanced, so too, must the plants.

The soil in most communities is deficient in available plantfood, either because nature did not deposit a good supply originally, or because this supply has been used up by the continued growth of plants year after year.



Science Has Developed an Ideal Plantfood

Vigoro, the complete plantfood, has been used to beautify more than two million homes. It will help you make your home more beautiful.

Swift & Company formulated Vigoro to meet a very evident demand for a complete plantfood. It is a properly balanced plantfood, containing all the elements essential to plant growth in the proper proportion. It is the result of years of consistent experimentation by Swift & Company's Research Department.



When Vigoro is used it is unnecessary to buy any other materials, some of which have disagreeable odors and are difficult to apply. Vigoro is clean, odorless, easy to apply, and free from weed seed.

It is surprisingly economical, too, costing only ten to twenty cents for each hundred square feet. Use Vigoro on everything you grow.

Better Lawns ❖ Flowers ❖

PERHAPS you have wondered how some people are able to have such luxuriant, velvety green lawns. Grass is a heavy feeder; it responds quickly when it gets a full feeding of all the plantfood elements it requires. That is why Vigoro is so widely used.

This complete plantfood contains all the plantfood elements in the right proportion for maximum growth. On lawns of Blue Grass, Fescue, Bermuda, or Creeping Bent, Vigoro produces equally fine results.

For new lawns prepare the soil thoroughly, then spread Vigoro evenly at the rate of four pounds for each hundred square feet. For established lawns use at same rate. For both, rake in lightly and wet down thoroughly.

Subsequent feedings at least twice during the summer, using Vigoro at the rate of two pounds per hundred square feet, will assure you of a thick, velvety turf, the kind you have always wanted.



Vigoro produces excellent results on golf courses, both on fairways and greens. It produces thick, velvety turf that stands hard wear. It increases the root growth, so important to good turf throughout the season.

Many courses use Vigoro exclusively. They have found from their own tests that on all grasses their results have been outstanding. Vigoro, takes care of all their plantfood requirements.



Gardens ❖ With Vigoro



Grow better flowers, and more of them. You will find it a simple matter if you buy good seed or plants, prepare the soil thoroughly, and feed and water systematically.

Be sure to choose flowers adapted to your own community, for they will give you best results. Feed and water them regularly. At the time of planting spread Vigoro evenly over the bed at the rate of four pounds for each hundred square feet. For perennials, spread Vigoro evenly around each plant or along the row at the rate of two to four

pounds for each hundred feet of row. Fed systematically during the growing season, your flowers will bloom more abundantly, the flowers will be larger, the coloring more intense.



Trees and shrubs require particular attention. Read the complete instructions with each package before you feed these important units of your landscape design.



When we consider the large quantity of leaves, wood, and seed matured by the average tree each year, we realize that a tree cannot thrive without a good supply of plantfood.

The soil in most cities is often much poorer than that of the virgin forest. Other growing conditions are much less favorable. It is a simple matter to correct plantfood deficiencies - by the application of Vigoro each year.

Shrubs and vines should be given Vigoro about every eight weeks during the growing season.





Enjoy Better Vegetables Sooner

VIGORO, the complete plantfood, makes it possible for you to have better vegetables sooner.

Here is how to do it. Before the seed is sown, spread Vigoro evenly over the garden at the rate of four pounds for each hundred square feet. Work lightly into the soil and sow your seed. After the garden is up, side dress with Vigoro, spreading it evenly along the row and working it into the soil. Be sure it does not come in contact with the leaves, as there is a possibility of injuring the tender leaves.

Vigoro can be used equally well under all vegetables because it contains all the different elements of plantfood they require. It is complete—scientifically balanced.



VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

A Swift & Company Product

for lawns, flowers, gardens, shrubs, trees.

100-lb. bag \$5.00

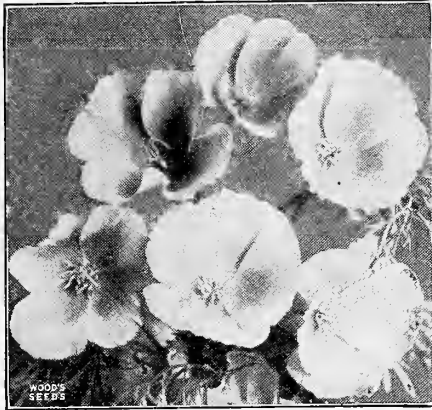
50-lb. bag \$3.00

25-lb. bag - \$1.75

5-lb. package \$.50

12-oz. package \$.10

By mail postpaid 5-lb. package 75 cents. 12-oz. package 20 cents.

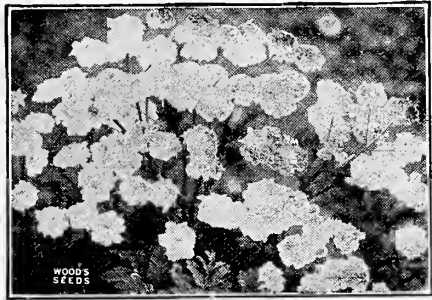
**Escholtzia or California Poppy**

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 835. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 836. Golden West. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 837. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 840. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 845. Ferns.—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T. P. Pkt. 15c.

**Feverfew**

No. 849. Feverfew.—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. White flower. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Highly effective if grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H. P.

No. 852. Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.
No. 853. Deep Blue. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.
No. 855. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

FLAX.—See Linum.

FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

**Geranium**

No. 865. Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Geranium

—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

Gaillardia Blanket Flower.

—Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

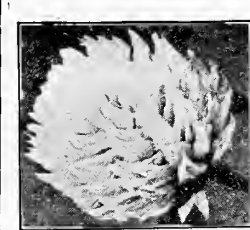
No. 860. Grandiflora.

—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 861. Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 866. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw.—Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 25c.

No. 868. Gilia.—Annuals of easiest culture, suited to any soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

**Globe Amaranth**

Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

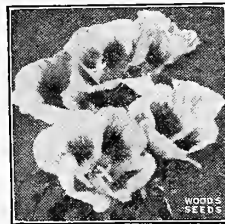
No. 872. Globe Amaranth

(Bachelor's Button.)—Fine everlasting, bearing clover shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter.

No. 875. Godetia

—Showy and attractive hardy

annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in the spring, in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

**Godetia.**

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 879. Annual. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See page 20.

Helichrysum

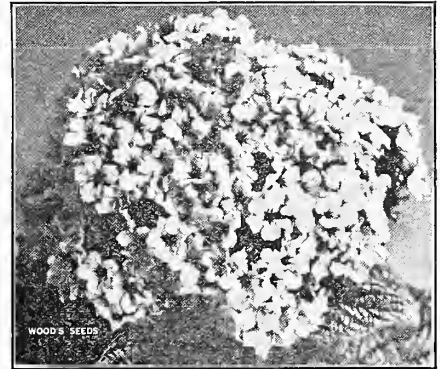
(Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. For drying, cut the flowers when partly open with as long stems as possible. H.A. 2 feet high.

**Helichrysum.**

No. 884. Fireball. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 885. Golden Ball. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 886. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

**Gaillardia****Heliotrope.**

—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. H.H.P. Height 2 feet.

No. 890. Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 15c.

No. 891. Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 10c.

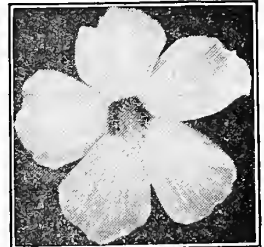
No. 892. White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 10c.

No. 893. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Hibiscus

(Mallow Marvel or Marsh-mallow).—From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, handsome blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. H. P.

Mallow Marvel or Hibiscus
No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

**Hollyhock**

In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year. Sow in April or May.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

No. 902. Double White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 903. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 904. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 905. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks. The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 911. Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

**Hollyhock.**

No. 916. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop.)—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAM.—See Dolichos.

No. 919. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 923. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. H.A. Height 3 feet. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush



Kochia

—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 ins. apart. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 933. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium). For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early spring plantings will give blooms from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height 2 feet.

No. 936. Double Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 937. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 939. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum

No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax.)—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, one foot high, covered with bright red flowers. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 945. Perennial Blue. A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Sulpho Tobacco Soap Quickly exterminates insects on flowering plants, lice on roses, and prevents mildew. Absolutely safe to handle. 3 oz. cake 15c; 8 oz. cake 30c, postpaid.



No. 948. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses, covered with bloom for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

No. 952.—Blue. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 955. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

No. 956.—Blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 957. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

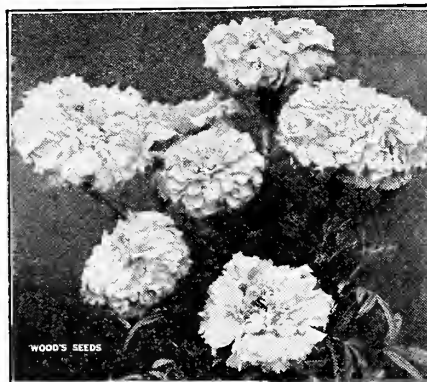
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.



Marigold.

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes and transplant 18 inches apart after frost is over.

No. 960. African Double Orange.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 961. African Double Lemon Queen. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 964. African Double Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 966. French Double Golden Ball.—Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 968. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

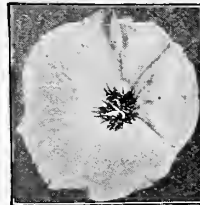
No. 969. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).

—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

No. 985. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. **Pkt. 15c.**

Moonflower



Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Rapid growing climbers with luxuriant foliage; the blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination.

No. 988. Grandiflora.—Bears hundreds of pure white fragrant flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.**

No. 989. Heavenly Blue.—About 15 feet high, with exquisite azure blue flowers that shade to white at the center. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

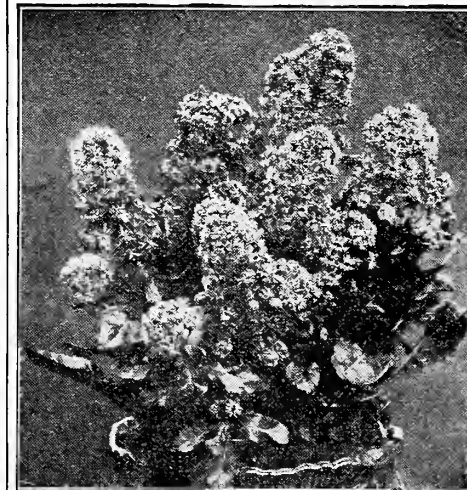
MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette—In February and March sow in boxes and thin out

Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Prefers a cool location. Thin out to six inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 977. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 978. Machet.—Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 982. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

Morning Glories

- No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).**—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.**
- No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus).**—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**
- No. 995. Bush Morning Glory.** Twelve inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

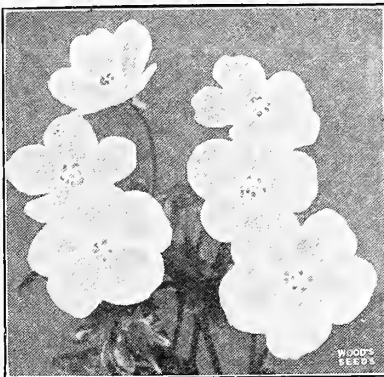
One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 998. Double Japanese.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco).—Covered with bloom all summer and fall; flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c.**

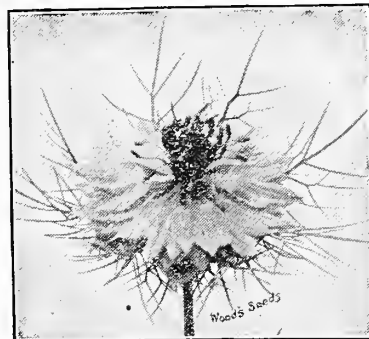


Nemophila or Love Grove.

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove).—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 1061. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H. H. P. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. H. H. A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**



Nigella

No. 1058. Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H. A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 1088. Ornamental Pepper

—As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter, it is most effective and as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain for a long time without losing their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10c.**

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELAGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, and such variety and brilliance of color as Nasturtiums. They bloom best in poor soil; the richer the soil the fewer the blooms. Hardy annual.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of the standard and all the newest varieties of distinct merit. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the richest combination of colors ever offered in Nasturtiums.

No. 1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**

No. 1030. Tall Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**

All Varieties offered below, unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;**

¼ lb. 40c postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

Nasturtiums

- No. 1012. Chameleon.**
No. 1013. Sulphur Yellow.
No. 1014. Dark Scarlet.
No. 1015. Golden Yellow.
No. 1016. Ivy Leaved.
No. 1017. Deep Scarlet.
No. 1018. Creamy White.
No. 1019. Bright Rose.
No. 1020. Ruby Red.
No. 1021. Variegated Leaved.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.
No. 1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1 postpaid.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

- No. 1031. Chameleon.**
No. 1032. Dark Crimson.
No. 1033. Bright Yellow.
No. 1034. Creamy White.
No. 1035. Light Yellow.
No. 1036. Bright Rose.
No. 1037. Deep Orange.
No. 1039. Variegated Leaved.
No. 1038. Salmon.
No. 1043. Tall, or Giant. Mixed Colors.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1 postpaid.

No. 1044. Lobb's Trailing Nasturtiums Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free flowering, more intensely brilliant and varied. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

No. 1045. Fancy Fringed The flowers are fringed around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals. Colors range from yellow to scarlet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities.

For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Giant Pansies in Separate Colors

TRIMARDEAU STRAINS

Each, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

No. 1064. **Cardinal**.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.

No. 1065. **Emperor Frederick**.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

No. 1066. **Fairy Queen**.—Sky blue, with pure white border.

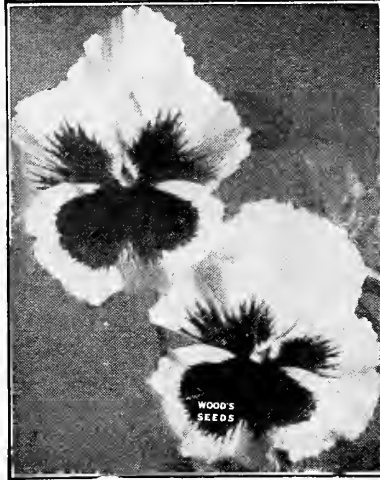
No. 1067. **Faust, or King of the Blacks**.—Large, velvety, pure black.

No. 1068. **Fire King**.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.

No. 1069. **Light Blue**.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.

No. 1070. **Lord Beaconsfield**.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.

No. 1071. **Snow Queen**.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Wood's Royal Pansies.

No. 1080. **TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Corunta)**.—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Pansy Mixtures

No. 1075. **Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture**.—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors. It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 1076. **Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture**.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 1077. **Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy**.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

No. 1078. **Giant Trimardeau Mixture**.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

No. 1079. **Large Flowering Mixed Pansies**.—A very superior mixture of all colors; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

PETUNIA

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny position and they will bloom till frost. Grow them in pots, beds, borders and porch boxes. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm; later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A.

BALCONY PETUNIAS.—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

No. 1105. **Balcony White**. No. 1106. **Balcony Pink**. No. 1107. **Balcony Red**.
No. 1108. **Balcony Deep Blue**. No. 1110. **Balcony Mixed Colors**.

Each of above, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1095. **Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias**.—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

No. 1096. **Wood's Bedding Petunias**.—A splendid strain. Bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

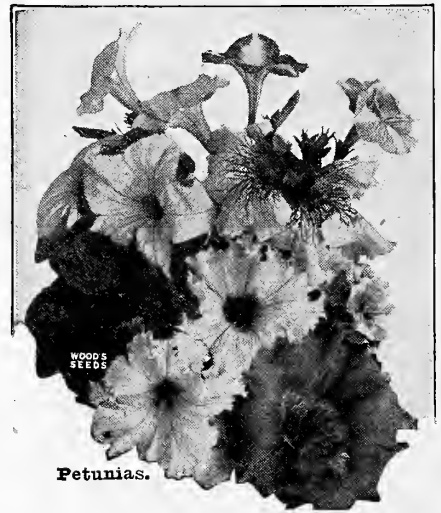
No. 1097. **Royal Purple**.—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1098. **Rosy Morn**.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1099. **Snowball**.—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1102. **Double Petunias**.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 30c.

No. 1103. **Single Petunias**.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.



Petunias.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 1115. **Large Flowering Dwarf**.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1116. **Star Phlox**.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

No. 1123. **Grandiflora Pure White**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

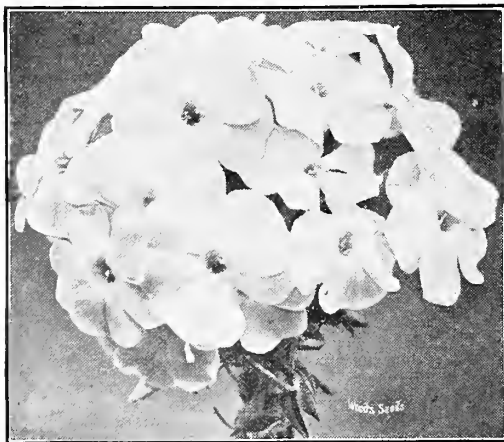
No. 1124. **Grandiflora Rose Pink**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1125. **Grandiflora Scarlet**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1126. **Grandiflora Yellow**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1129. **Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture**.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.

No. 1119. **MIXED PHLOX**.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Sow early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.



Wood's Superb Poppies.

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy

Mixture—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. The effect is brilliant when grown in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately fringed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 1147. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1152. Oriental Pink.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

Portulaca



(MOSS FLOWER).

Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

No. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

No. 1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 1162. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. H.P.

No. 1165. Golden Feather.—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. Height 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy).—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean.)—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 1171. Rudbeckia (Coneflower). A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.



Salpiglossis or Painted Tongue

No. 1174. Salpiglossis—It would be hard to

imagine a more gorgeous and beautiful bed and border than salpiglossis with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H. H. A. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Salvia

SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 9.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height 2 feet.

No. 1185. Annual Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1186. Perennial Blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

Scabiosa

No. 1190. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa)

—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T. A. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

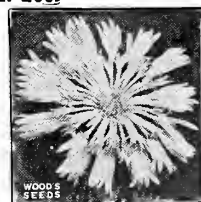
No. 1193. Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1196. Snow on the Mountain

—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. H. A. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1204. Stokesia

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.



Stokesia

Stocks

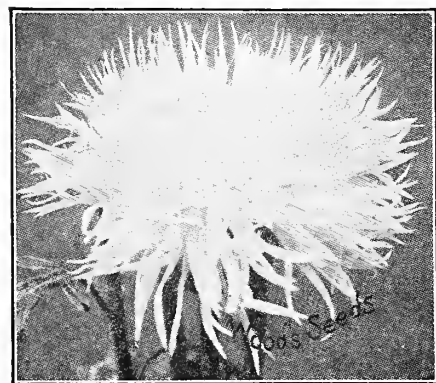
—(Gilliflower.)—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.



No. 1199. Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice. Extra fine for cutting; 18 ins. high, throwing out side branches, each bearing fine rosette shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).—A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy white, lilac and purple blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier in boxes indoors and transplant. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Sweet Sultan

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height, 2½ feet; easy to grow. H.A. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Sunflower

—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. H.A.

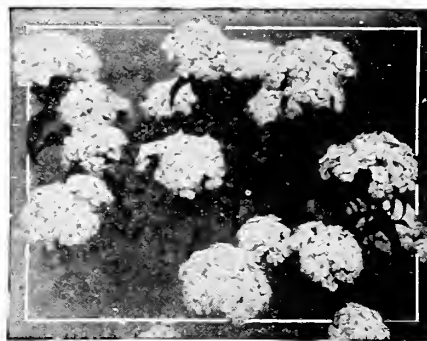
No. 1207. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center; others streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 1208. Miniature Sunflower.—Some are a single color, others black centered with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with twisted petals. Three feet high. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double, bright golden yellow with long fringed petals. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Mammoth Russian.—See page 68.



Sweet William.

Sweet William

—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

No. 1222. Single White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1223. Pink Beauty. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1224. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

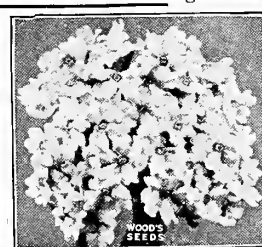
TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.) —A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. H.H.A. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1239. Torenia Fournieri. —Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped sky-blue flowers with spots of indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc.



Mammoth Verbena

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet.—The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 75c.

No. 1246. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1252. Mammoth Mixed. The finest and largest strain; the magnificent blooms are of the richest and most varied colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell).—A free-flowering, elegant hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright blue flowers. A fine cut flower and garden plant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering; germinates slowly. T.P. Height 15 inches.

No. 1264. Rosea.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1265. Alba.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1267. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful freeflowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

Wallflower

—Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. In the fall put into pots for winter blooming. H. H. P. Height 1½ feet.

No. 1275. Annual Wallflower.—Blooms from July till frost if sown outside in April; blooms even earlier if started in boxes. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1276. Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1277. Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c.



Wallflower

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. The plants grow 2½ feet high and by midsummer

are covered with blooms and continue in bloom till hard frost, holding their beauty till the end. Makes a fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days in water, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.



Chinese Woolflower

when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1322. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c.

Wood's Giant Zinnias

(Youth and
Old Age)

Few garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover the seeds about one-fourth inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

—This latest development in zinnias is a close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite —Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1289. Golden State

—Golden yellow, shading to bright orange when full grown. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1290. Polar Bear

—The finest white; extra large. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch

—By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c.

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed

Colors —Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50.



Double Zinnias

GRANDIFLORA GIANT ZINNIAS

—Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across. Besides being exceedingly attractive in the garden they make fine and lasting cut flowers. Allow each plant 12 to 15 inches to have the largest blooms.



Wood's Grandiflora Giant Zinnias

No. 1309. Grandiflora White. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

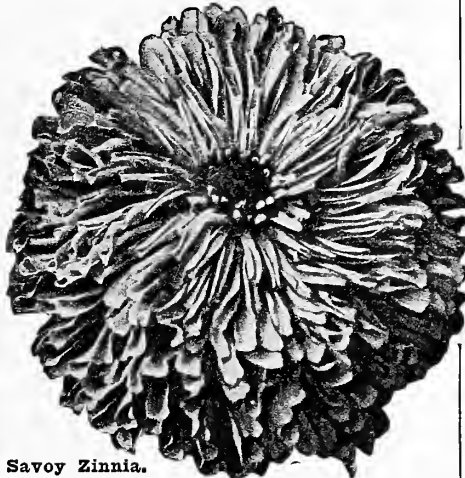
No. 1310. Grandiflora Scarlet. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1311. Grandiflora Pink. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1312. Grandiflora Deep Yellow. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1313. Grandiflora Purple. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1318. Grandiflora Mixed Colors. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.



Savoy Zinnia.

No. 1299. Savoy —The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow, deepening from golden yellow at the center to dark red at the margin. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1301. Double Mixed Zinnia

A good mixture of all colors. The blooms are not as large as those of our Grandiflora Giants, nor as brilliant, yet they are of good size and cover a wide range of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

POMPOM, or LILLIPUT ZINNIA

A very handsome dwarf zinnia, growing only about a foot high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. They are fine for bedding and make very satisfactory cut flowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1323. Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1324. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1327. All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1302. Double Striped or Zebra

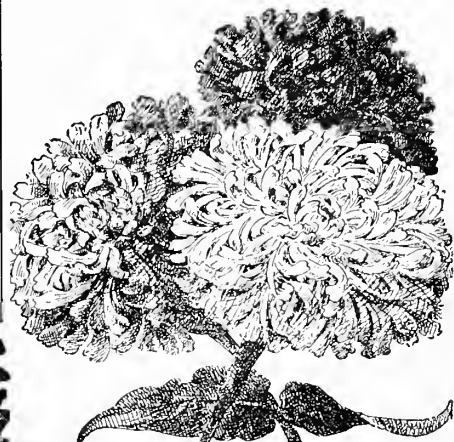
—A very beautiful strain with striped flowers; large, perfectly double blooms of various colors, some blotched, striped and mottled, and different shades; hardly any two plants with flowers alike. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1300. Curled and Crested

—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. The colors range from pure white through all the shades of pink and yellow to dark crimson, practically every shade found in zinnias. The flowers are full and large. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1305. Tom Thumb —Very dwarf,

growing about 18 inches high; excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

No. 1304. Crisp and Curly —Entirely distinct

from all other zinnias, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. The flowers generally average 4 to 5 inches across and are borne in great abundance. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

WOOD'S GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Grandiflora White	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Scarlet	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Pink	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Deep Yellow	10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Purple	10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors	15c

65c

All of the above for 50c
Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench four to six inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about two inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week. Be sure to gather the blooms, otherwise the vines will stop flowering.

FALL PLANTING.—Sweet peas may also be started in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give them slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of blooms earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Gather sweet pea blooms frequently; the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

No. 1330. Austin Frederick.—An exquisite shade of lavender the standard being a slightly deeper shade than the wings. A splendid extra large flower nicely placed on long stiff stems, most of which bear four blooms.

No. 1329. Avalanche.—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

No. 1332. Crimson King.—Without exception the most magnificent crimson yet introduced. A profuse bloomer with remarkably large rich deep crimson waved flowers carried on strong stems. Does not sunburn.

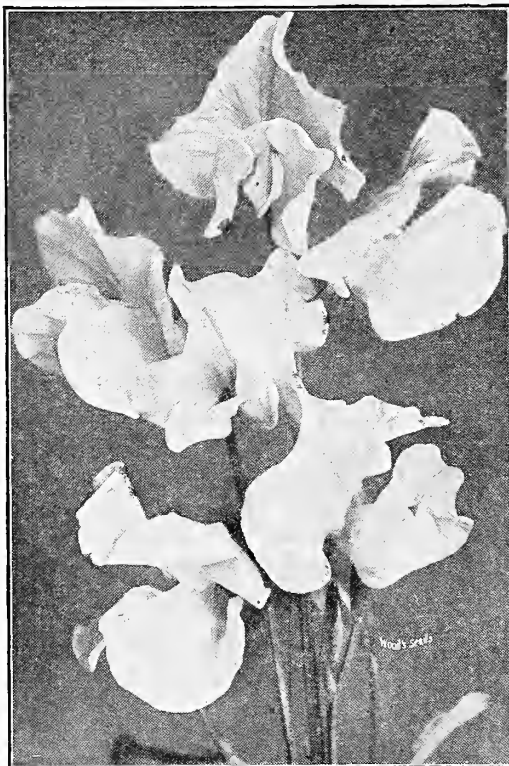
No. 1333. Dobbie's Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.

No. 1334. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently four blooms to the stem.

No. 1331. Glen Eagles.—No lavender sweet peas can compare with Glen Eagles. The blooms are beautifully waved and daintily frilled at the edges.

No. 1335. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1336. Mary Pickford.—A dainty cream pink with a slight suffusion of salmon. Exceptionally large and beautifully waved; flowers very freely.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

No. 1337. Mrs. Tom Jones.—A most attractive bright delphinium blue. The flowers are very large, beautifully waved, of fine substance and the extra long stems usually carry four blooms.

No. 1338. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1339. Robert Sydenham.—The most individual color in sweet peas, being a bright orange salmon. The blooms are of immense size and exquisite soft texture. Grow in a shaded place.

No. 1340. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple which deepens as the flower ages. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1341. Royal Scot. The most brilliant cerise or orange scarlet. The large, finely waved blooms stand the hottest sun without fading or burning. A strong plant and a free bloomer.

No. 1342. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1343. What Joy.—An exceptionally beautiful waved flower. The color is a rich deep primrose yellow; an exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1344. Youth.—Not only beautiful, but delightfully fragrant. The color is clear pure white with a well-defined pink edging.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1375. Wood's Special Mixture.—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture.—The Spencers not only have larger blooms than the grandiflora type, but the wings and standards are waved and frilled—they are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well balanced blend of many colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display of the largest and most attractive flowers in an almost endless range of color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

No. 1377. Large Flowering Mixture.—A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

No. 1379. Cupid Sweet Peas.—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Very effective in beds and particularly attractive as a border plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;

¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1370. America.—Crimson scarlet, striped on white; a fine, large flower.

No. 1360. Black Knight.—The finest of the dark varieties; deep maroon, almost black.

No. 1361. Dorothy Eckford.—A pure white shell-shaped extra large flower.

No. 1363. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1368. Janet Scott.—A clear, deep, but bright pink.

No. 1364. King Edward VII.—Bright red or crimson scarlet; extra large.

No. 1365. Lady Grisel Hamilton.—The largest and best of the lavender varieties.

No. 1366. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue.—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue.

No. 1369. Mrs. Walter Wright.—Rose purple; a profuse and continuous bloomer.

No. 1367. Prima Donna.—A clear, soft pink; the stems usually bear three blooms.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



David Harum —3½ feet. Vermilion scarlet; a generous bloomer; dark bronze foliage. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large and freely borne; green leaved. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Golden Gate —4 feet. Almost pure gold on opening; later the throats are richly rayed with orange crimson and apricot centering to the throat. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

King Humbert —4 feet. The finest canna of its color. The immense orchid-like flowers are orange scarlet; rose-tinted and margined at the base. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Mrs. Alfred Conard —The grandest of all the salmon pink cannas. Produces magnificent heads of perfectly formed flowers of great size and wonderful substance. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal —5 feet. The largest est flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a striking vivid scarlet that holds its brilliancy. Green leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Wyoming —5 feet. A beautiful shade of orange; an extra large flower and strikingly beautiful. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.25 per dozen postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Dahlias

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Attraction (Cactus) —A large, elegant, clear lilac-rose flower, nearly 6 inches across, on long, stiff stems; the petals are curled and twisted. A fine cut-flower. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Dream (Decorative) —Salmon suffused with peach pink, shading to amber at the center. A large, perfectly formed flower; has stout stems. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Flamingo (Decorative) —The fine, large, full flowers are held erect on stiff stems; the color is a rich, glowing rose pink. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Gladys Sherwood (Cactus) —The largest beautiful glistening pure white; deep and full to the center; long, wide, pointed and curled petals; a lovely flower. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50 postpaid.

Hortulanus Fiet (Decorative) —The most delicate shade of shrimp pink, each petal barely touched with gold. A suffusion of red and yellow tints gives the flower unusual charm. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50 postpaid.

Judge Duncan (Decorative) —A beautiful and rich crimson-maroon; a profuse bloomer on long, stiff stems; a dahlia that is sure to please. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.

King of Autumn (Decorative) —A perfectly formed flower held erect on stiff stems. A beautiful shade of burnt umber, tinged and shaded with old rose. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Lenore (Decorative) —A finely formed flower of splendid size; color lemon yellow, with a pretty rose reflex; an abundant bloomer. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Oregon Beauty (Decorative) —Intense oriental red, with golden sheen and garnet suffusion. Remarkable for its unusual size and brilliant color; long stemmed. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Mrs. De Ver Warner (Decorative) —A refined, lovely deep mauve pink flower of impressive size and long, strong, wiry stems. An early and very free bloomer. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Patrick O'Mara (Decorative) —A perfect flower, 6 inches across, on long stems; soft orange buff, slightly tinged with deep rose; a vigorous grower; the stems are strong and erect. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias —Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 25c each; 4 for 75c; \$1.75 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20c each; 4 for 60c; \$1.60 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America —A grand shell pink with an exquisite tint of lavender. Large flowers on long spikes; free bloomer. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per doz.; 50 for \$2.00 postpaid.

Baron Hulot —Rich royal violet blue; the finest blue gladiola. 12c each; 6 for 60c; \$1.15 per doz.; 50 for \$4.00 postpaid.



All our gladiolas are No. 1 first size bulbs

Flora —Deep rich golden yellow with splendid spikes and large blooms; the finest yellow variety; rich, attractive and showy. 12c each; 6 for 60c; \$1.10 per dozen; 50 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Herada —Pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in the throat. The immense, closely set blooms are carried on tall straight spikes. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25 postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King —Brilliant pink blazed with vermilion; extra large wide-open flowers well arranged on strong spikes; a fine cut flower. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.25 postpaid.

Le Marechal Foch —A large lily-like, broad petalled, beautifully ruffled flower; pure rosy pink shading deep pink at edge. 8c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75 postpaid.

Louise —A magnificent lavender; very large wide open flower with dark wine pencilling on the lower petals. 12c each; 6 for 65c; \$1.20 per dozen; 50 for \$4.50 postpaid.

Peace —Glistening white with pale lilac feathering on lower petals; 15 to 18 well arranged blooms are carried on each tall, graceful spike. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.25 postpaid.

Virginia (Scarlet Princes) —An intense, rich and dazzling scarlet; an extra fine and early bloomer; makes a brilliant display. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25 postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas —A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 35c; dozen 60c; 50 for \$2.00; \$3.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50c per doz.; 50 for \$1.80; \$3.25 per 100.

CALADIUMS

(ELEPHANT'S EAR). —A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs —Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 35c each. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30c each; 3 for 80c.

Madeira Vine Root —An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; 85c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 75c per dozen; 25 for \$1.40.

Tuberose —One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large. By mail postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 25 for \$1.10. Not prepaid, 50c per dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per 100.

Wood's Verified Origin Clover



RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. On good land it will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. clover seed to the acre.

A Good Mixture.—Fifteen pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass and 8 lbs. of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 lbs. of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover

—The only disease resistant red clover and the best adapted for growing in the South.

The Northern Neck of Virginia is the only section that grows in commercial quantities disease resistant red clover adapted to the South. This is an isolated peninsula, has no railroads, and for more than 300 years has been forced to save its own clover seeds. By natural selection, this strain has become highly resistant to anthracnose or mildew. It makes a large, vigorous growth; not only stands cold winters, but can compete with crab grass during the summer.

In our field tests of red clovers from every producing section in America, the Virginia Northern Neck clover showed a 100 per cent stand the second year, a heavy growth, 24 inches high. Shenandoah Valley red clover, generally grown from Western seeds, had an 80 per cent stand 19 inches tall. Clover grown from Western seeds had a 50 per cent stand 18 inches tall, but the growth was very inferior and straggly and so weakened by disease that crab grass choked it out completely.

The origin of our Northern Neck Red Clover is verified by the United States Department of Agriculture.

By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.45; 25 lbs. \$8.10; 50 lbs. \$15.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 31c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

MICHIGAN-OHIO GROWN RED CLOVER—Tests covering several years made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station show that clover seeds produced in Ohio, Michigan and Tennessee produced the largest yields of hay, and were more disease resistant than seeds produced in any other State in the country except Virginia. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 32c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 25½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's Trade Mark Seeds

RED CLOVER—Virginia Grown

PURITY . . . 99.00% Approx.

GERMINATION 90.00% "

WEED SEEDS 0.25% Jan. 1930

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty, but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre by itself; or with timothy sow 6 pounds of clover and 8 pounds of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Disease Resistant Sapling Clover

For seventy-five or more years this strain has been grown in the same neighborhood, and in all these years no trace of disease has been found. It is thoroughly acclimated to conditions that obtain in the South and thoroughly adapted. A farmer in the section where it is grown says: "I have seen the vines grow six feet high. We ordinarily get 2½ to 3 tons per acre of hay, and occasionally 3½ tons. We have never known a trace of disease; never known a crop failure even in the driest seasons."

By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 36c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

MICHIGAN-OHIO GROWN SAPLING CLOVER. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.60; 50 lbs. \$14.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 29c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 26c per lb. No charge for bags.



ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover has plenty of leaf, grows thicker, is finer stemmed, makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover, and will grow on soils too acid, too wet or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is harder and will stand uncult without deteriorating the quality of the hay better than other clovers. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. The hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow alsike. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.60; 50 lbs. \$14.75.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Not postpaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 29c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 26c per lb. No charge for bags.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

NOTE THE TAG.—This tag is on every bag of clover seeds we ship, and tells where the seeds were grown. This is your protection against foreign grown seeds as well as seeds that are not adapted. Note the purity test to guard against buying weed seeds, of which you already have more than enough. Note the germination test. If a lot that germinates 90 per cent is worth \$15.00 a bushel, a lot that germinates 60 per cent is too expensive at \$10.00 a bushel. Watch the germination test and don't sow dead seeds.

Every bag of clover seeds we send out carries this tag, and we guarantee the purity and germination to be as tagged.

Wood's Verified Origin Alfalfa



We are authorized distributors of **VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA SEEDS** under the direct supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. A certificate showing the exact origin will accompany every bag of alfalfa we ship to you. This will give you absolute assurance of the exact origin of these seeds. This is of great importance because many alfalfas, both domestic and imported, are not adapted and bring loss and disappointment.

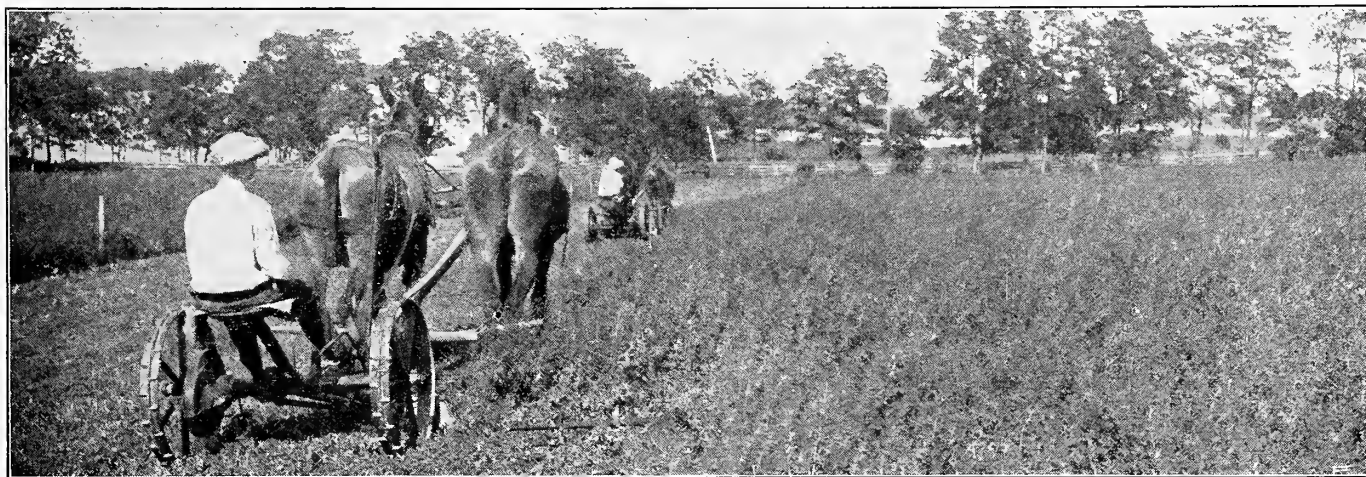
Watch the Tag. On every bag of alfalfa and clover seeds we send out is a tag similar to the one illustrated on page 54. It tells where the seeds were grown; it tells the germination and weed content. This tag is your protection against poor, foreign and unadapted seeds. **WATCH THE TAG.**

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields three to five cuttings of nutritious and palatable hay each season.
Feeding value high — contains as much protein as wheat bran.
When fed with grain, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced ration.
Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
Requires but little care and attention.
Alfalfa is one of the crops that cannot be overproduced.
It supplies its own nitrogen and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.
One of the farm's most profitable crops; it pays constant dividends.

ALFALFA DEMANDS

A well-prepared, fertile, well-drained soil.
A liberal application of lime.
Inoculation with Stimugerm.
Seeds that are adapted to the section where the crop is to be grown.



The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station says: "The unfortunate use of unadapted varieties of alfalfa has probably caused more failures and discouraged more farmers than any one factor in the production of this crop."

SOW ONLY ADAPTED HARDY ALFALFAS OF VERIFIED ORIGIN.

Sow only on well-prepared land; kill the weeds by constant cultivation from plowing to seeding time. Sow on a deep, well-drained soil; alfalfa cannot live with its feet in water. Before sowing, inoculate the seeds with Stimugerm; it pays, and is an insurance against failure. You will find description of Stimugerm on page 75.

TEST YOUR SOIL by taking a handful from two to three inches below the surface, wet it with rain water if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, fifteen minutes later, the paper has changed to pink, **your soil is acid.** To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of lime to the acre. Lime not only corrects acidity but tends to keep out weeds.

Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre in March or April, covering one inch deep on light sandy soils, three-fourths to one inch deep on heavier soils. Our experience has been very satisfactory when alfalfa is sown on fall-sown grain. To insure an even distribution, sow with either a Cahoon Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seeder. (See page 90.) A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

GENUINE KANSAS ALFALFA —An alfalfa that can stand the severe winters of Kansas will come through our winters splendidly. In a test of alfalfas from many sources, made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, four plantings of Kansas alfalfa stood the winters better than any in their test and yielded more than 4½ tons per acre. It makes a quick spring growth and gives several cuttings each season. We recommend it for the Piedmont and Eastern sections of the South.
By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

UTAH ALFALFA —Utah has a cold climate and the harsh winters severely test the hardiness of the alfalfa grown there. It is thoroughly dependable for sowing in all the states south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Do not confuse it with the cheap, tender alfalfa grown in Arizona which is widely sold as "alfalfa" without reference to its origin. The hardiness of an alfalfa and its sureness to stand uninjured through the winter depend very much on where it is grown. Utah alfalfa is of fine appearance and is hardy.
By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.45; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 31c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 28c per lb. No charge for bags.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA —The hardest of all alfalfas. It has a branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezes and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. **By mail postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.35; 50 lbs. \$24.25.**
Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 48c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 46c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 45c per lb. No charge for bags.

JAPAN CLOVER or LESPEDEZA

On waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit, we recommend Japan Clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all soils, even on the poorest, and being a legume will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for later crops. Its abundant long taproots and laterals, when decayed, open up the subsoil and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts. Once started, even if only a thin stand is had, it soon spreads and takes possession, frequently driving out broom-sedge and other pests. Sown on old pastures, it will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Sown on a Bermuda sod, it will materially improve the quality of the grazing. Ten lbs. Japan clover with 8 lbs. red top or herd's grass will give a crop of hay and may be grazed till frost.



Korean Lespedeza.

A Good Mixture. Ten lbs. Japan clover, 8 lbs. carpet grass and 3 lbs. Bermuda grass makes a fine grazing mixture. Burr and sweet clovers, red top or herd's grass and hairy vetch can be added to give the mixture greater variety and increase the yield.

When sown alone, sow 10 to 15 lbs. Japan clover to the acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season, but will spread rapidly the second year.

JAPAN CLOVER.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.

Korean Lespedeza.—This is particularly well adapted for high altitudes where ordinary Japan clover will not reseed. It starts earlier in the spring, has larger foliage, grows more rapidly and is ready to graze before the ordinary variety. A single plant has a spread of 3 feet; if grown in 18-inch rows, the field appears a mass of foliage. The roots penetrate eight inches, making it highly drought resistant. It has special value for growing on poor, dry land, on which it yields a grazing crop during the hot summer months. Grows well on acid soils and on lands containing no organic matter. By mail postpaid, 1b. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.65; 25 lbs. \$11.10; 50 lbs. \$21.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 46c; 5 to 24 lbs. 43c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 41c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 40c per lb. No charge for bags.

WOOD'S DIXIE WHITE CLOVER

Another Fine Grazing Crop for the South

This is one of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe Southern conditions. Neither hot, dry weather nor cold weather stop its growth, the latter giving it special value for winter and early spring grazing.

It blooms about a month earlier than ordinary white clover, grows several inches taller, and the leaves and stems are about twice as large. In a two-year test at our experiment station, tested with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing, was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, ten inches tall, and stood the hot, dry summers best.

It is relished by all live stock, is adapted to practically every region and type of soil in the South, but does best on sand clay. It is a perennial and spreads rapidly by reseeding. By mail postpaid, 1b. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35.

Not prepaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 25 lbs. \$9.50.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15.

Not prepaid, 1b. 42c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.85.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, OR MELILOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, sow sweet clover, and in a few years the land will be in condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wide variety of soils; is useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve the land. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Spring sowings will yield a crop the following fall and two crops the following year. A good plan is to cut the crop for hay the fall after seeding and pasture it the next year. Steers have been known to gain three pounds a day on sweet clover pasture. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high it stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before blooming. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

Be sure to lime the land and inoculate the seeds.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

HULLED AND RECLEANED SWEET CLOVER. For sowing after March 15th. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10½c per lb. No charge for bags.

UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER.—Recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station for sowing early—as early as February 1st in Eastern Virginia. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 9c per lb. No charge for bags.

Grundty County Sweet Clover—About two weeks earlier than ordinary sweet clover

and makes a finer hay. It is the hardest of all sweet clovers and stands well in long dry spells in the summer. A splendid soil improver and grows on the poorest soils.

HULLED SEEDS.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.85; 50 lbs. \$7.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11c per lb. No charge for bags.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

—Beggars Weeds serves a better name, for it is a nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cowpeas. It makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

By mail postpaid, 1b. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.30; 10 lbs. \$6.35; 25 lbs. \$15.35; 50 lbs. \$30.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 65c; 5 to 24 lbs. 60c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 58c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 57c per lb. No charge for bags.

CRIMSON CLOVER

—Sow crimson clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of September—farther South it can be sown later. 15 pounds sows an acre.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.60; 50 lbs. \$8.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 16c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 14c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penn.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

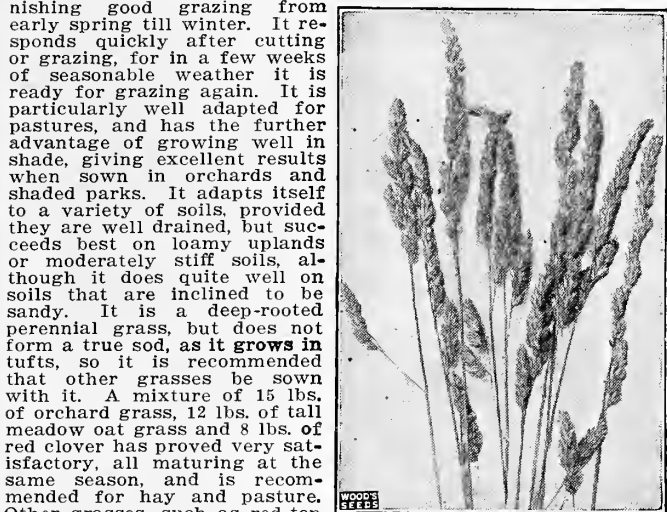
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seeds

Wood's High-Grade Seeds are all tested for purity and germination. You are at liberty to send samples to your State Department of Agriculture for testing, and if they do not come up to the purity and germination as labeled, your money will be immediately refunded.

ORCHARD GRASS (The Great Pasture and Hay Grass.)—

A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. It is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be sandy. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. A mixture of 15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 lbs. of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. Other grasses, such as red-top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover, may be added to make a permanent pasture. When sown alone, sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.



Orchard Grass

Present Price, TRADE-MARK BRAND: By mail, postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.60; 50 lbs. \$10.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Italian Rye Grass

—Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly low grounds; does better in damp situations than most grasses. adapted for rich loamy soils or seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Perennial Rye

Grass —This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.

In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.



Perennial Rye Grass.

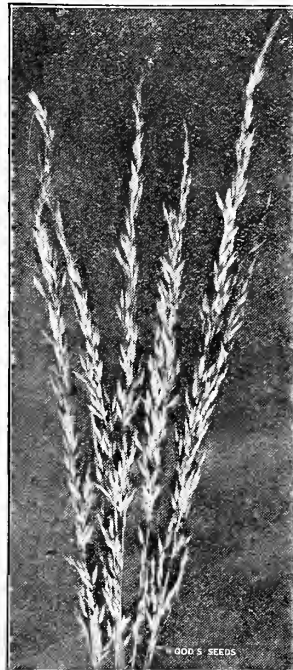
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (Evergreen Grass.)—

This grass seems to

make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It is especially adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter; starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class; ripens at the same time as orchard grass and red clover. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better than most other grasses on light and sandy soils. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall.

Present price, by mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.60; 50 lbs. \$10.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 19c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18½c per lb. No charge for bags.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

A splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought-resistant. It also makes a good fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. Although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it green or dry. A good mixture when sown for hay is 7 lbs. meadow fescue, 6 lbs. herd's grass, 8 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture we recommend 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$5.10; 50 lbs. \$9.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 22c; 5 to 24 lbs. 19c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 16c per lb. No charge for bags.

AGROSTIS MARITIMA (Seaside Bent.)—A strong creeping grass, makes a fine turf for grazing. It is adapted to heavy soils that are free of lime, and will stand almost any amount of moisture. It spreads rapidly by means of runners or stolons which strike root at the joints. It makes a most excellent lawn grass and an unusually fine golf green, forming a thick matted turf of fine texture and beautiful dark green color. By mail postpaid, 1b. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.55; 10 lbs. \$18.85; 25 lbs. \$46.65; 50 lbs. \$88.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. \$1.95; 5 to 24 lbs. \$1.85 per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. \$1.80 per lb.; 100 lbs. and over \$1.75 per lb. No charge for bags.

POA TRIVIALIS (Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.)—A fibrous rooted perennial grass that is valuable on account of its quick growth, productiveness and nutritious qualities. It starts early in the spring and continues green till late in the fall, growing to perfection on rich moist soils and in shaded places. As it prefers shelter the best results are had by sowing it with other grasses such as red top or herd's grass and Kentucky blue grass. A splendid grass for mixed permanent pastures. By mail postpaid, 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.95; 25 lbs. \$11.85; 50 lbs. \$23.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 46c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb. No charge for bags.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE KENTUCKY FAMOUS.

Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 15 lbs. Kentucky blue, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 10 lbs. meadow-fescue or Randall grass and 5 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 60 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 26c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 25c per lb. No charge for bags.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till winter.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or

RED TOP, or HERDS GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Red top or herds grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and lowground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield every year.

Red top or herds grass should be included in all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It makes excellent pasturage and fine quality hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash.



Red Top, or Herds Grass

As it matures at the same season as timothy, the two grasses are splendidly adapted for sowing together for hay and for grazing afterwards, sowing 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 6 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay. When sown alone, sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

RED TOP or HERDS GRASS.—
Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—12 to 15 lbs. Sow an Acre

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 6 lbs timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

TIMOTHY—Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 8c per lb. No charge for bags.



Timothy

Paspalum Dilatatum, or Dallas Grass

In the far South paspalum makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, making excellent green feed and hay; stands close grazing and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long-growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining green till frost. Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.50; 25 lbs. \$13.10; 50 lbs. \$25.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 55c; 5 to 24 lbs. 51c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 49c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 48c per lb. No charge for bags.

BERMUDA GRASS

—Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year-round green, mix with perennial rye grass, as Bermuda turns brown after frost. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 1 pound to 1,000 square feet. By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$10.60; 50 lbs. \$20.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 41c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 39c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 38c per lb. No charge for bags.



Carpet Grass

Carpet Grass

—The Grass That Thrives on Close Grazing.—Carpet grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent

grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid. Compared with Bermuda grass, carpet grass is its equal in feeding value; it may be grazed considerably later in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed, and trampling seems to improve it. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year pasture. All carpet grass pastures should have added 5 lbs. Japan clover to the acre. On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. Carpet grass may be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till mid-summer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable.

AMERICAN GROWN—Approximately 70 per cent pure. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

AUSTRALIAN GROWN—Approximately 90 per cent pure. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 36c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.



Sudan Grass

A Wonderful Quick-Growing Summer Hay Grass.

As big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. The hay is equal to timothy in feeding value, and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant. Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, either broadcast or in rows two feet apart, and cultivate like corn. When sown in rows it grows six to seven feet high; when sown broadcast it grows four to five feet high. If sown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting. Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soybeans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better-balanced ration than either fed alone. When grown with cowpeas or soy beans make the sowing of Sudan grass after the peas or beans are planted and covered. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75. Not prepaid, lb. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Red Fescue

—A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hill sides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places; makes a good lawn. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$9.85; 50 lbs. \$19.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 42c; 5 to 24 lbs. 38c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 36c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 35c per lb. No charge for bags.

Sheep Fescue

—Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. Not tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.85; 50 lbs. \$15.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 28c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 27c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

All authorities agree that a mixture of grasses will yield a better crop than a single grass.

The greater the number of grasses in a mixture the thicker the stand, and a more prolonged growth is produced.

Mixtures occupy the ground more completely than a single grass and help to keep out weeds.

Some grasses grow in tufts and require other grasses to fill in.

In pastures, mixtures yield a constant succession of growth from spring till fall.

Mixtures last for years.

Mixtures insure against failure of any one grass.

Mixtures give more and better grazing for a longer season than a single grass.

Mixtures will give you a chance for a crop in any season.

Mixtures insure a denser growth than the same number of seed of one or two varieties.

Grasses differ in the soils in which they yield the best results; they differ in the purposes to which each is best adapted; they differ in the season at which they are at their best.

Our grass mixtures are made up on formulas that long experience has proved are productive of the best results.

PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS MIXTURES

SOW 30 TO 35 POUNDS TO THE ACRE

MIXTURE NO. 1 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Carpet Grass
Japan Clover	Paspalum or Dallas Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices — Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

MIXTURE NO. 3 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
Italian Rye Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 4 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Sapling or Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hard Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

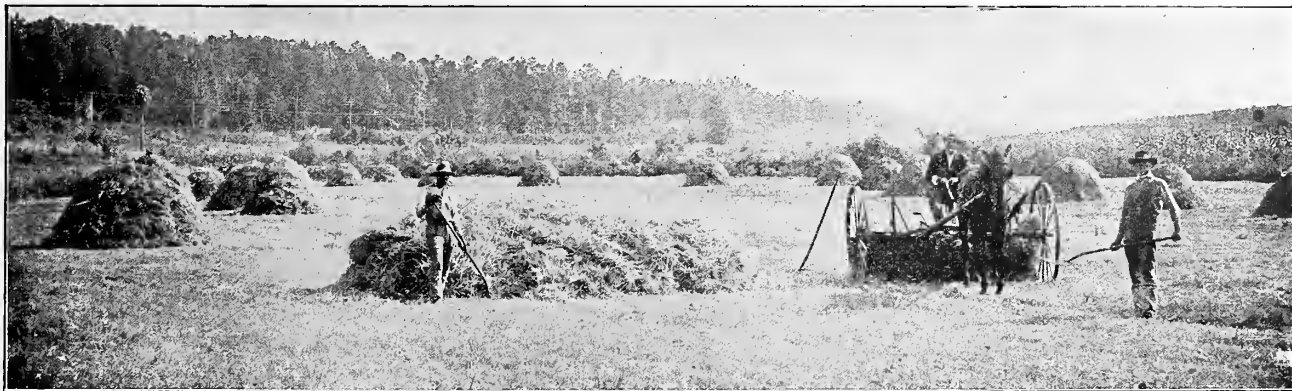
MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herd's Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sapling or Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover
Japan Clover	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.



HAY MIXTURES

Will also make splendid pasturage

Sow 30 to 35
Pounds to
the acre

Our Special Mixtures for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting; but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterward. These grass mixtures afford splendid crops of hay of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after being cut will give continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most nutritious character till winter comes. Fields sown with these mixtures will last for years. May be used for hay exclusively, or for hay and pasturage as may be most needed.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa
	Timothy

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Snapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 26c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

A grass mixture that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than any of our other mixtures; is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay; makes a thick turf and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils, except very light sandy lands and on wet, heavy, low grounds. Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 27c; 5 to 24 lbs. 24c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 22c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 21c per lb. No charge for bags.

Lawn Grasses

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow an acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves.

In Virginia and further north, in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass**; in other parts of the South **Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass** will be found most satisfactory. By mail postpaid, 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.10; 50 lbs. \$17.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32c per lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 250 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow one acre

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. In the easterly sections of the Carolinas, and throughout the other states of the far south sow **Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass**; in Virginia and further north and in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass**. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb.

Wood's Special Golf Mixtures

and Grasses for Producing Fine Turf



Wood's Fair Green Mixtures

Sow at rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre on new fairways, or 60 to 75 pounds per acre in renovating old fairways.

We offer the following specially prepared mixtures for different locations:

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "A"—Especially prepared for the far Southern States. Contains both Bermuda grass and carpet grass. Price, 100-lb. lots, 27c lb.; 500-lb. lots, 26c lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "B"—For Georgia, the Carolinas and Eastern Virginia. Contains a heavy proportion of Bermuda grass. Price, 100-lb. lots, 27c lb.; 500-lb. lots 26c lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "C"—For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina, Virginia and Northern sections. Contains only grasses for these locations. Price, 100-lb. lots, 26c lb.; 500-lb. lots, 25c lb.

Wood's Putting Green Mixtures

These mixtures are composed of the very finest dwarf-growing grasses; adapted and blended for different soils and climatic conditions. Sow at rate of 1½ to 2 lbs. to each 100 square feet.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "D"—For Coastal Plain sections of Virginia, the Carolinas and the Southern States generally where Bent grass will not thrive. Price, 25-lb. lots, 39c lb.; 50-lb. lots, 38c lb.; 100-lb. lots, 37c lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "E"—For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia. Does not contain Bermuda or Bent grass. Price, 25-lb. lots, 39c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 38c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 37c per lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "F"—A mixture for greens that can be given complete care and which will produce the finest bent greens. Contains both Creeping and Coos Bay Bents. Price, 25-lb. lots, 70c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 68c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 65c per lb.

Fancy Grasses

For Lawns and Golf Courses

Bent Grasses—There are no grasses quite equal to the Bents for making the finest quality turf. The most important of this family are *Agrostis Maritima* or Seaside Bent, South German Bent and Rhode Island Bent.

AGROSTIS MARITIMA or SEASIDE BENT (sometimes called Coos County Bent)—(Certified by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.) A recent addition to the Bent family that is replacing all other Bents in some sections. It is a true stotomiferous variety and will produce putting greens and lawns of the finest quality. Remarkably resistant to disease. Recommended for any section in which Bent will thrive. By mail postpaid, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.55; 10 lbs. \$18.85; 25 lbs. \$45.65; 50 lbs. \$88.75. Not postpaid, lb. \$1.95; 10 to 24 lbs. \$1.85 per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. \$1.80 per lb.; 100 lbs. and over \$1.75 per lb.

SOUTH GERMAN BENT.—A very valuable strain for making fine turf and excellent for putting greens. Usually contains a small percentage of Velvet Bent. By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.10; 10 lbs. \$9.85; 25 lbs. \$23.90; 50 lbs. \$47.75. Not postpaid, lb. \$1.00; 10 to 24 lbs. 95c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 93c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 90c per lb.

RHODE ISLAND BENT.—One of the best Bents for light soils. Makes a fine turf. By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$8.85; 25 lbs. \$21.50; 50 lbs. \$42.75. Not postpaid, lb. 95c; 10 to 24 lbs. 85c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 83c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 80c per lb.

NEW ZEALAND BROWN TOP BENT.—A fine Bent for light soils. Our stock is new crop seeds of the highest purity and germination. By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$8.85; 25 lbs. \$21.50; 50 lbs. \$42.75. Not postpaid, lb. 95c; 10 to 24 lbs. 85c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 83c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 80c per lb.

CREEPING BENT STOLONS FOR PLANTING VEGETATIVELY.

The true acclimated Washington strain grown in our own nursery in Virginia. This is unquestionably the best strain for use south of Washington, D. C. We are booking orders now for early fall delivery. Prices on application. Please advise quantity wanted.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.—A fine leaved, dark green, slow-growing grass that forms a close turf. Valuable for putting greens and for lawns in shady locations. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$10.10; 50 lbs. \$19.75. Not postpaid, lb. 42c; 10 to 24 lbs. 39c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 37c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 36c per lb.

POA TRIVIALIS.—Valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive in shady locations; grows to perfection in rich moist soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.95; 25 lbs. \$11.85; 50 lbs. \$23.25. Not postpaid, lb. 48c; 10 to 24 lbs. 46c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—Probably the most generally grown turf grass throughout the northern half of the United States. Should be the predominating grass in fairways and is also useful in some sections for putting greens. We are offering very high-grade seed specially selected and re-cleaned for golf and lawn purposes. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 27c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 25c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 24c per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—A fine dwarf clover much used in lawn making. Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15. Not postpaid, lb. 42c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.85.

T. W. Wood and Sons' Golf and Lawn Equipment

APPROACHING AND PUTTING SETS

FOR LAWN USE

Set A. Clock Putting Set—Consists of 2 putters, hole rim, flag; 9 numbered marking stakes and ½ dozen balls. **Price complete \$15.00.**

Set B. Clock Approaching and Putting Set

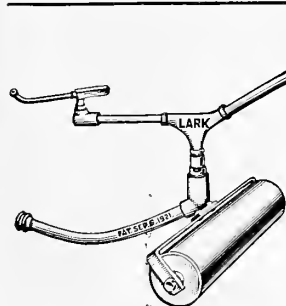
—Consists of 2 mashies, 2 putters, hole rim, flag, 9 numbered stakes, ½ dozen balls. **Price complete \$20.00.**

Can also supply the above equipment without clubs or balls. **Price \$8.00.**

All of the above equipment offered is of the highest grade and is standard in every way. Approaching and putting contests on the home lawns are fast becoming a very popular form of entertainment.

THE "LARK" SPRINKLER

For Golf Greens and Fairways, Parks and Large Estates

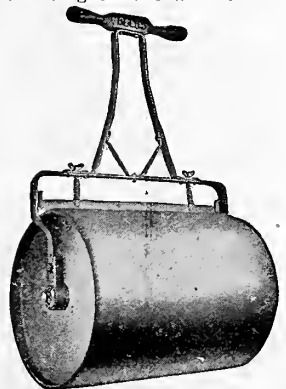


Invaluable as a labor saver. Covers large areas evenly. Can be moved about without damage to the finest grass. The main stream soars far out, revolving very slowly and covering a broad outer circle. The small rotor turns at moderate speed, completing the even distribution to the center; its vibrating impulse, a patented feature, makes possible the perfect control of the main stream at slow speed, the far throw of the main stream and its scattered rain-like distribution.

The elimination of gears and complicated wearing parts means long life, without constant repair.

It Sprinkles up to 150 Feet

The nozzle has spray adjustment. Wind will not stop it. A labor saver, the far throw saves frequent setting. The roller base prevents damage to greens and allows changing position without shutting off the water. **Price, \$15.00 each postpaid.**



BUCH'S WATER BALLAST LAWN ROLLERS

It is very essential to roll the lawn when the frost is out of the ground, and again several times during the season. A first-class roller will prove a good investment, as it will last almost a life time. Fill it with water, which will weight it to any number of pounds desired. It is equipped with ball bearing axle, scraper and a device for keeping handle stationary.

No. 601.—Diameter, 14 in.; length, 24 in. Weight: empty, 70 lbs.; filled, 175 lbs. **Price, \$17.00.**

No. 604.—Diameter, 24 in.; length, 32 in. Weight: empty, 130 lbs.; filled, 560 lbs. **Price, \$26.00.**

Plain Bearing Roller—Water ballast style without scraper or handle balance. No. 605.—Diameter, 14 in.; length, 24 in. Weight: empty, 68 lbs.; filled, 175 lbs. **Price, \$13.50.**

We can also furnish larger rollers for either horse or tractor.

Golf Flags—Made of the best grade navy double warp wool bunting, either plain or numbered. Furnished in white, red, orange and other colors.

Set of 18, size 14x20 inches with numbers, \$10.75; without numbers, \$9.50.

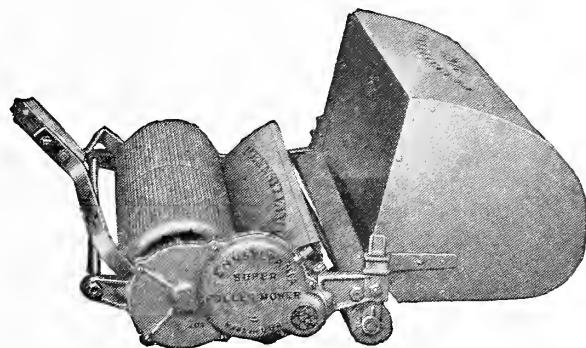
Set of 18, size 12x18 inches with numbers, \$10.00; without numbers, \$9.00.

Cotton Bunting Flags. Plain, 12 x 18 inches, \$4.00 per set of 18.

Flag Poles Ash.—8 feet long, plain, 50c each.

Bamboo.—About 18 feet long, plain, 30c each.

Darbysteel.—"Hole-in-One." Hollow steel; 8 feet long, \$2.50 each.



PENNSYLVANIA SUPER ROLLER LAWN MOWER

Seven 18-inch blades made of crucible tool steel, oil hardened and tempered; high speed cylinder. Bearings are all either ball or roller, oil tight and dust proof. Alemite system lubrication, cut gears equipped with roller bearings, running in oil, encased in dust tight sides. Adjustable from ¼ inch to 1½ inch cut. **Mower \$50.00; Grass Catcher \$8.00; Transporting Carriage \$5.00.** These may be bought separately.

FAIRWAY MOWERS

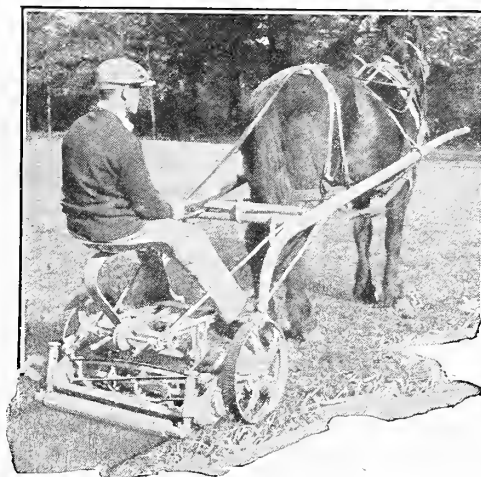
For Tractor Service

Pennsylvania Super Fairway Mower—Every moving part has roller bearings; 5 crucible steel knives, oil tempered and hardened; steel cut gears, hardened and tempered, encased in oil and dust proof housings; each mower unit may be raised separately by lever and idles when raised, and are interchangeable.

QUINT MODEL.—Five 30-inch, 5-blade units, 12-foot cut. Ask for price.

TRIPLEX MODEL.—Three 30-inch, 5-blade units. Ask for price.

PENNSYLVANIA PONY MOWER



A horse-drawn machine for use in large lawns or parks. This is strictly a Pennsylvania quality machine. Cylinder 7 inches in diameter, with five crucible steel blades hardened and tempered, with ball-bearing journals; grease-tight gear cases; Alemite lubrication throughout. Bottom knife 30 inches. Iron roller adjusted for different heights. Throwout device to idle cylinder. **Price, \$150.00 delivered.**

Semesan—Prevents and controls both large and small "brown patch." **Lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00; 25 lbs. \$56.25; 100 lbs. \$220.00.**

Calogreen—5 to 7 ounces to 50 gallons of water controls "brown patch." **25-lb. box. \$62.50.**

Corrosive Sublimate—For "brown patch" control and worm eradicator. **25-lb. box, \$52.50.**

Golf Supplies—We handle a complete line of golf course markers, ball washers, tee boxes and stands, sprinklers, hole rims, putting cups, tee markers, grass hooks and rakes. Write for Wood's Golf Course Equipment Catalog.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

THE SILO FILLERS

Wood's Virginia Grown Ensilage Corns are bred up especially for ensilage purposes. They have the height of stalk and a luxuriant growth of broad, thick, succulent blade that will insure maximum tonnage. Our corns are ear selected, nubbed, recleaned, graded and tested.



Pamunkey Ensilage Corn.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick, succulent fodder. The discriminating dairy-men of the North and Middle West recognize its merits as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. At a low cost, it will yield an immense amount of succulent fodder for feeding either in the green state or as ensilage. For general planting throughout the country it has proved a real silo filler. Even in the short-growing season in Canada it makes a growth of 12 to 14 feet with a luxuriant growth of broad, thick foliage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 85c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.50 per bushel.

Our illustration is a fine crop of Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn grown on the Belfield Dairy Farms in Greensville County, Va. Notwithstanding a drought Mr. Palmer expects it will yield 12 to 15 tons to the acre.



Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

The Heaviest Producer of All Ensilage Corns

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. We do not believe that any ensilage corn has ever been bred that can equal our Pamunkey Ensilage for height of stalk and tonnage. Let a portion of your planting the coming season be Pamunkey and prove to yourself how much superior it is to corns grown in your locality. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.00 per bushel.

Wood's Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is more universally grown for ensilage than any other one variety. It is a double purpose corn, for, aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 13 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches. The grains are medium large, flinty, closely placed on a small cob and are very high in protein. The ears are resistant to corn ear worm, weevil, ear rot and are seldom unsound. It makes ensilage in about 100 days. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

Cocke's Prolific Ensilage

For more than a generation Cocke's Prolific has been a standard ensilage corn in Virginia. In addition to a tall leafy growth, it bears two to three good average ears to the stalk. The foliage is abundant, the blades being closer together on the stalk than in any other ensilage corn. The 12 to 14-foot stalks are not as large as those of other ensilage varieties, but the leaves being placed close together on the stalk insures a yield that will average up with the best ensilage corns. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.00 per bushel.

WHITE CORNS

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

SUGGESTED CORN VARIETIES

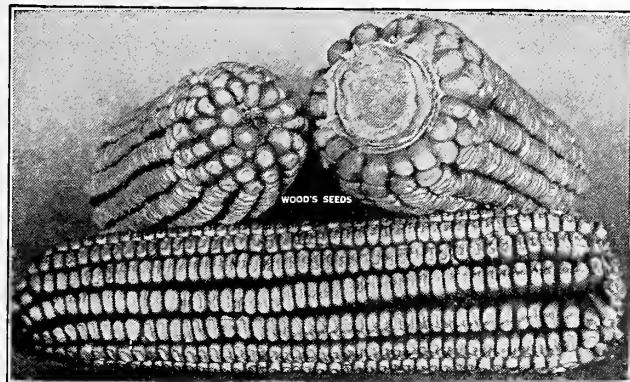
VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA—Westerly and Northern Section: All the varieties described on pages 64, 65 and 66 and Reid's Yellow Dent are adapted.

VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA—Coastal Section: Wood's Dixie, Southern Snowflake, Hickory King, Latham's Double, Hasting's Prolific, Boone County, Johnson County White Dent, Mosby's Prolific, Biggs' Seven Ear, Early Harvest and Improved Golden Dent.

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA—For General Planting: Hasting's Prolific and Latham's Double. For Early Feed and Roasting Ears: Southern Snowflake, Wood's Improved White Dent, Improved Golden Dent and Wood's Early Yellow Dent (these are early maturing corns).

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY—Mountain Section: Clarage Yellow Dent and Golden Queen.

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND WEST VIRGINIA—West of the Mountains: Woodburn White Dent, Boone County, Johnson County White Dent, Latham's Double, Improved Golden Dent and Reid's Yellow Dent.



Wood's Dixie Corn

An exceptionally well-bred corn—one that we believe will give any one who plants it a materially increased corn yield. It represents years of painstaking work by one of the most successful corn breeders whose single idea was to have a corn that would bear two good ears to the stalk over the entire field. The ears run 10 inches and over in length, 7½ inches in circumference, carry 16 to 20 rows of corn ½ inch deep on a cob not over 1½ inches in diameter. These measurements were made on a large number of average sized ears. The ears are well filled out at both ends, the tip being practically covered and the grains set close on the cob. The depth of grain to size of cob gives an exceptionally good proportion of grain to cob, which, together with the fact that for several years it has consistently yielded two ears to the stalk, gives a good idea of the increased corn yield possible by planting this well-bred variety. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

CERTIFIED WOOD'S DIXIE—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

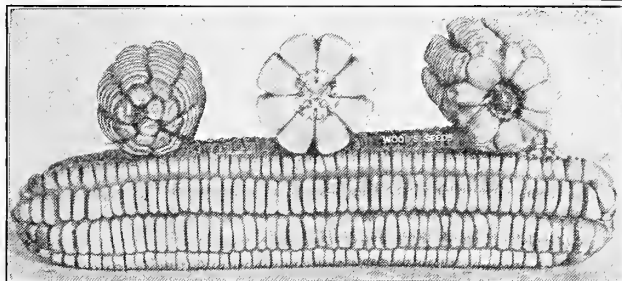
Latham's Double

The Corn for Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas.—"Down home," in Eastern North Carolina, for more

than twenty years a corn grower has done some fine work in corn breeding, using the field selection method. He has bred up a corn that will yield two uniformly large ears to the stalk. The ears are carried about half way up the medium tall stalk, which often bends under the weight of grain when both ears are on the same side of the stalk. Has a medium sized white cob and shells about 85 per cent grain when dry. It is reasonably weevil resistant, and can be relied upon to produce a maximum yield on good land. There are practically no barren stalks. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture recommends Latham's Double for planting in Eastern North Carolina; it is equally well suited to Eastern Virginia. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.50; ½ bushel \$2.70; bushel \$5.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

How We Handle Seed Corn Our seed corns are grown from our own selected seed stocks and are field inspected. After harvest they are brought in to our warehouse, again inspected ear by ear, and every ear nubbled and tipped, shelled, recleaned, graded and tested for germination. This insures high-grade seed corns of uniform quality.



Hickory King

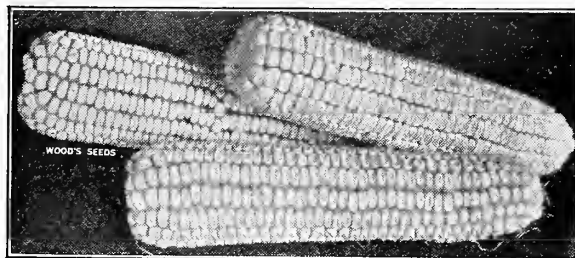
—The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land. On good land it bears two ears to the stalk. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.50. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots \$3.00 per bushel.

Wood's Improved White Dent

For generations Wood's Improved White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The size of the ear assures a good yield. It is a safe and reliable corn that year by year is being planted in increasing quantities as its dependable and reliable qualities are becoming recognized. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED WOOD'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75. Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.



Mosby's Prolific

Mosby's Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good-sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium size; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder, and carries the ears well up on the stalk. It is particularly well adapted to Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas and Eastern and Southern Georgia. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

Early Harvest

A fine combination of earliness and size. It is the earliest of all the white field corns we offer and the ears average over eight inches long. In ninety days it has made good roasting ears, and meal in 110 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

WHITE CORNS

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

Woodburn White Dent

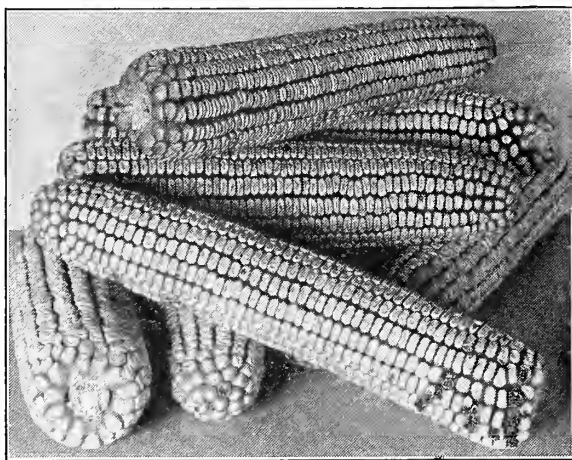
—In the breeding of this corn the breeders worked toward two definite objectives—increased production and resistance to wind-storms. It took twenty years of careful work, but they were highly successful, for our planting stock was secured from a crop that averaged 100 bushels to the acre. It is a vigorous growing white dent; the stalk is thick and leafy; grows 10 to 11 feet high; bears one to two good ears that are 11 to 12 inches long, well filled out at butt and tip, and does not shrivel like many big-eared corns. It matures in about 100 days. One of the most successful Prince Edward County corn growers wrote that it outyielded any other corn he had grown by 10 to 20 bushels to the acre. A Chesterfield County farmer tells us he made better than 60 bushels to the acre, but that his land was only medium. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED WOODBURN WHITE DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

Johnson County White Dent

An outstanding heavy cropping corn of the Boone County type from which it originated, but flintier and less susceptible to rot. The ears average 10 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, 18 to 22 rows to the ear, with a medium cob; the grains are deep, wedge-shaped and cover the cob almost completely. It makes a growth of from 10 to 12 feet. Our general stock was grown from a fine strain of certified seeds. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 5-bushel lots \$3.75 per bushel.

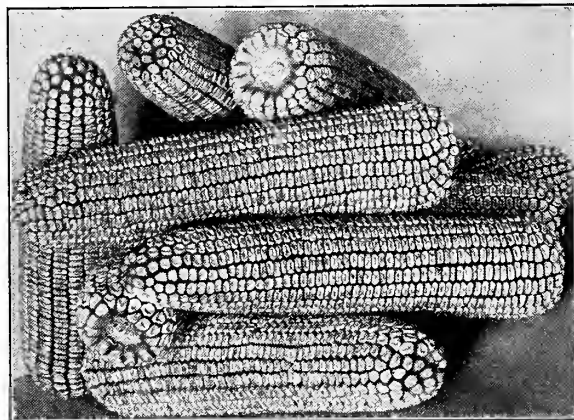


Southern Snowflake

The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. For growing on poor thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting and for roasting ears, it is the tenderest and best of all field varieties. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

Hasting's Prolific

The introducer claims that it will make two ears to the stalk on average land, and if planted 24 to 30 inches apart in the row on good strong land, four to six ears to the stalk can be had. The ears are well filled at both ends; the cob is small; the shuck is heavy and covers the ear tightly, protecting it from birds and insects, and preventing loss in wet seasons. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.



Wood's Pedigree Boone County

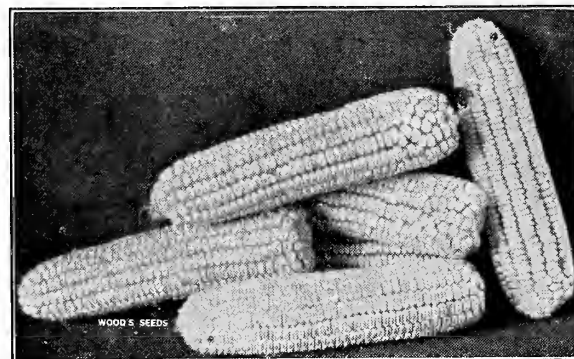
Boone County Corn has probably received more attention from corn breeders and has taken more prizes than any other white corn; there is probably no other white corn so extensively planted. It is one of the biggest yielding single ear varieties, occasionally yielding over 100 bushels to the acre. Our pedigree stock was grown from certified seed, and is the strain that has won most of the important prizes for white corn in Virginia.

It makes a 10 to 11-foot stalk of medium size with a fair amount of fodder. The stalks bear one to two good ears, usually 10 to 11 inches long, that are carried 4 to 5 feet high. The grains are not flinty, so make good corn for feeding and milling. The ears are well filled at butt and tip; the grains are deep.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE BOONE COUNTY.—**By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED BOONE COUNTY.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 5-bushel lots \$3.75 per bushel.



Biggs' Seven Ear

The originator says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of them. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture recommends it for general planting throughout the state; it is the earliest of the prolific corns and a high yielder. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.50; ½ bushel \$2.70; bushel \$5.00.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.75; 5-bushel lots \$3.50 per bushel.

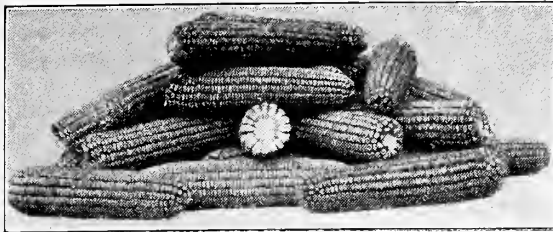
CERTIFIED BIGGS' SEVEN EAR.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.60; ½ bushel \$2.95; bushel \$5.50.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.25; bushel \$4.25; 5-bushel lots \$4.00 per bushel.

YELLOW CORNS

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

2 FINE EARLY CORNS FOR THE MOUNTAINS

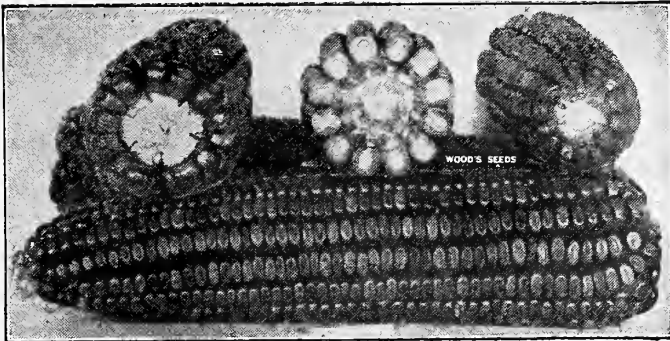


Clarage Yellow Dent

—This is the type of corn needed in the mountains, where to make a crop a very early corn must be planted. For altitudes of 2,000 feet or more above sealevel Clarage is ideal because it matures in about 90 days and makes good corn. See full description on page 3.

Golden Queen

—For altitudes of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet above sealevel Golden Queen has proved a high yielding yellow corn that matures sound corn in about 100 days. Read our description on page 3.



Wood's Improved Golden Dent

In the coastal sections of the Atlantic Coast States from the Potomac River to Florida Golden Dent has a place that no other corn can fill. It is early enough to make a crop on land on which early potatoes have been grown; it can be hogged down much earlier than other Southern varieties, and it is used quite generally for early roasting ears. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather. We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. Our stock is well bred, the ears well filled out at both ends; makes one to two ears to the stalk. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED WOOD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

Improved Leaming

Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn. It does not make a large growth of either stalk or fodder, all the vigor of the plant going to make corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils.

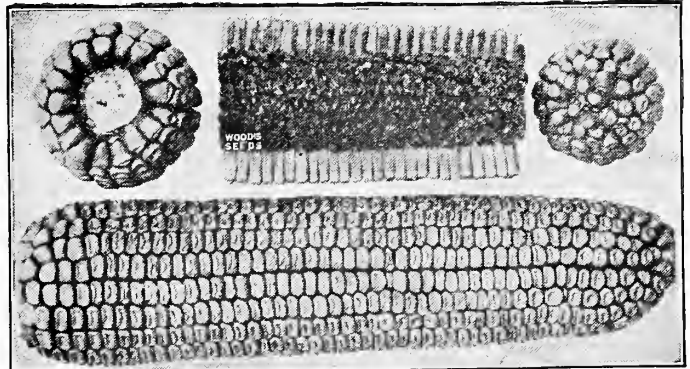
The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

The Acme is simple, easy to work, has no discs to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill, and adjustable for depth of planting. All the working parts are pressed out of sheet steel, making the planter light, strong and durable. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.



Pedigree Reid's Yellow Dent Corn

In the Piedmont or upland sections, requiring a corn that will mature in about 115 days, Reid's Yellow Dent has displaced most other yellow corns because of its larger yields and superior type of ear.

It is a big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk.

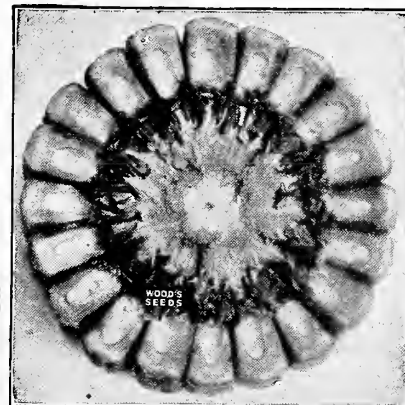
PEDIGREE REID'S YELLOW DENT.—Grown from prize winning certified seed stock. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

CERTIFIED REID'S YELLOW DENT.—Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.55; bushel \$4.75.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

Wood's Early Yellow Dent



A particularly early strain of yellow corn, well adapted to Virginia and the Piedmont sections of the Southern States. It is a heavy yielder of both corn and fodder, maturing its crop fully ten days earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. The ears are uniformly large, well filled with deep yellow grains, and bearing from one to two good ears to the stalk. This is a good early corn for hogging down. On our Williamson farm we have been highly pleased with this well bred corn and regard it as one of the most satisfactory of all the yellow varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.75 per bushel.

Oats

Fulghum Oats

One of the most satisfactory of all oats for spring sowing. A heavy yielder, rust-proof, has full heads and plump, heavy grain, and is one of the earliest. There is no variety more reliable for spring sowing than Fulghum.

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to its wide popularity. They stood out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about three feet high. For three years a careful check was kept of the performance of Fulghum oats in comparison with yields from other varieties, the average in Fulghum the first year being 300 acres; the third year 3,000 acres. The average yield from Fulghum for the three years was 12 bushels to the acre more than all other varieties. It has plump grains and exceptional heavy weight; the weight per measured bushel averaged 35 pounds, often reaching 37 pounds, and almost never falling below 32 pounds. **By mail postpaid, peck 65c; ½ bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.85.**

Not postpaid, peck 40c; ½ bushel 65c; bushel \$1.10; 10-bushel lots \$1.05 per bushel. No charge for bags.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. **By mail postpaid, peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.**

Not postpaid, peck 35c; ½ bushel 60c; bushel \$1.00; 10-bushel lots 95c per bushel. No charge for bags.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that they are a little lighter in color. **By mail postpaid, peck 60c; ½ bushel 95c; bushel \$1.70.**

Not postpaid, peck 35c; ½ bushel 55c; bushel 95c; 10-bushel lots 90c per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This variety is quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. **By mail postpaid, peck 55c; ½ bushel 90c; bushel \$1.65.**

Not postpaid, peck 30c; ½ bushel 50c; bushel 90c; 10-bushel lots 85c per bushel.

Ceresan Treat your seeds to control smut in oats, covered smut and stripe in barley, kernel smut in sorghum and millet, stem smut in rye and stinking smut in wheat. It prevents rotting of seeds in the ground and improves the stand. See page 87.

WHAT OATS TO PLANT

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Virginia Gray Winter and Red Rust-Proof are recommended. If you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt, and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State Experiment Stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than 10 bushels to the acre more than varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. The remarkable root growth makes it a good drought-resister—a worthwhile quality when grown on light soils. **By mail postpaid, peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.**

Not postpaid, peck 35c; ½ bushel 60c; bushel \$1.00; 10-bushel lots 95c per bushel.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield. Their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. None available when our catalog goes to press. If we can offer later will quote in Wood's Crop Special.



MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer, being rich in oil and protein they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover and when cured they will thresh easily. Plant and cultivate like corn. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 10 to 24 lbs. 11c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8½c per lb.

Dwarf Essex Rape

THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late.
3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

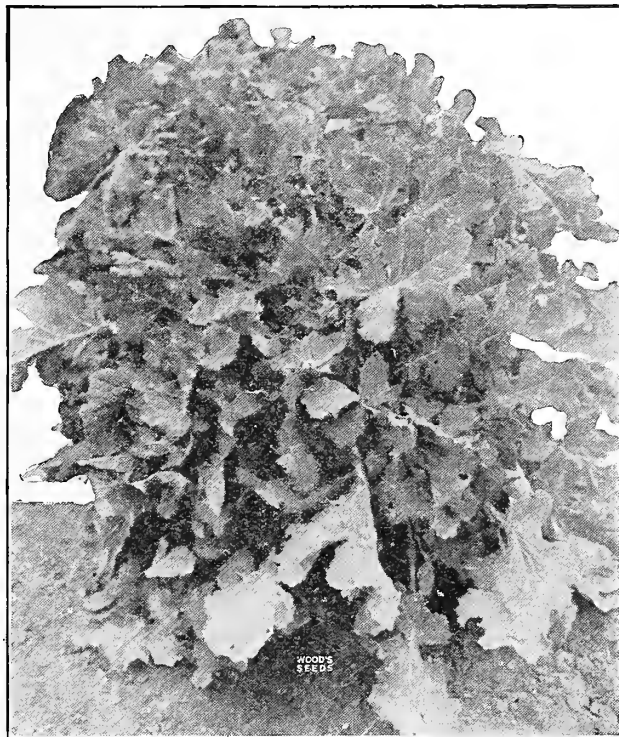
Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.



Dwarf Essex Rape.



Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. By mail postpaid, peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.40.

Not prepaid, peck 50 cts.; ½ bushel 85 cts.; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.50; 5-bushel lots \$1.45 per bushel.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

BARLEY

The Quickest Growing and Earliest Maturing Spring Grain

Barley is the quickest growing and earliest maturing spring grain and may be expected to yield about 30 bushels to the acre on medium land, and will furnish good grazing a few weeks after planting. In about two months it can be cut to make a very nutritious and palatable hay. It ripens in about 75 to 85 days after planting and before oats start to head. It is well suited to those parts of the South where the better grasses do not thrive and, where an emergency exists, will yield a grazing and hay crop quickly. It also makes a good green crop to turn under for corn. In the West, ground barley is one of the chief feeding crops.

There are some parts of the South in which the better grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose, barley has been found very well adapted. It can be grown on a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop, and adapts itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not sow it on moist land.

Barley when ground and soaked makes a highly nutritious hog food, and when fed with skim milk makes the most delicious hams and bacon. As a winter feed for poultry it stimulates egg production. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

Beardless Spring Barley—About a week earlier than bearded and will yield equally as much hay and grain to the acre. It heads out in about 57 days and ripens in about 75 days. It makes a growth of about 27 inches and makes a very good hay. It has strong straw and well-filled heads. Our stock is free from bearded heads and the hay can be fed to stock without fear of injury. By mail postpaid, peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.80; bushel \$3.20. Not postpaid, peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.15; bushel (48 lbs.) \$2.10; 10-bushel lots and over \$2.00 per bushel.

Bearded Spring Barley—Heads up in about 65 days and matures in about 82 days. A week later than Beardless Spring Barley. It should be cut for hay while quite green and before the heads harden, for the beards might prove harmful when fed to stock. The grain should be ground before feeding. By mail postpaid, peck 85c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.55. Not postpaid, peck 50c; ½ bushel 85c; bushel (48 lbs.) \$1.45; 10-bushel lots and over \$1.40 per bushel.

Treated Barley—We offer the above barleys treated with Ceresan to control stripe and smut, rust, seedling blight and other diseases. In addition to controlling diseases, treatment with Ceresan stimulates the plant and increases the yield. For treating barley with Ceresan, a charge of 10c per bushel is made.

Wood's Seed Potatoes

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

Culture Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Spray Your Potatoes Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants, invigorating them to yield better crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes and other seeds.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 87 to 92.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

We believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness, but also on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knotty Cobbler. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy.



Inspecting our Crop of Certified Maine Grown Cobblers

WHAT "CERTIFIED" MEANS.—It means the same to the planter as a pure bred pedigree bull or boar means to the stock breeder. It means well bred planting stock, freedom from plant diseases that will reduce your yield; it means better and bigger crops that will show an increased profit for the grower. Certified seeds cost so little more to plant an acre compared with the value of the crop that the small difference in cost is not worth considering.

Certified Irish Cobblers

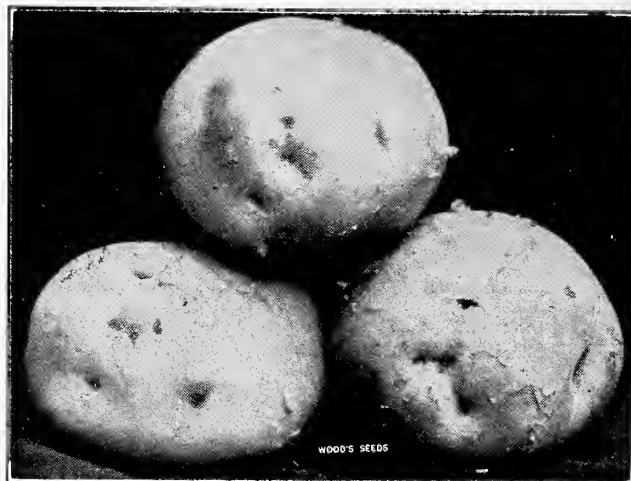
It is false economy to save fifty cents or a dollar a bag by buying poor common potatoes when certified seed can be had—the most successful potato growers use nothing but certified seed. Certification has done for potatoes what breeding has done for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. The small additional cost of certified seed over poor seed is not worth considering. There is less disease, more No. 1 potatoes and greater profit to the grower. Every ten-peck bag will carry the tag of the inspection authorities; this is an assurance that every safeguard has been applied to have them as pure as is humanly possible.

CERTIFIED MAINE GROWN COBBLERS.—Certified by the Maine Experiment Station. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bushel \$2.60; bushel \$4.60.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$7.75.

CERTIFIED PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COBBLERS.—Government inspected and certified. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bushel \$2.60; bushel \$4.60.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$7.75.



Wood's Virginia 2nd Crop Cobblers

PEDIGREE STOCK GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED

The experience of practically all large potato growers, an experience covering several years, proves conclusively that Virginia Second Crop potatoes, raised as a second crop from certified Maine-grown stock, make larger yields and are stronger growers than Northern grown potatoes. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage, and are more economical to plant. Their reputation for yield has become so generally recognized that Virginia Second Crop Cobblers are now extensively planted in every potato-growing district east of the Mississippi River.

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true Irish Cobblers and free from disease. They are not as large as Maine-grown potatoes, but are just the size for cutting into two pieces or for planting whole.

We recommend Virginia Second Crop Cobblers in the highest terms; they make sturdy, hardy plants and better yields than are had from Northern grown potatoes. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.25.

Selected Maine-Grown Cobblers

We have secured a splendid supply of Cobblers, grown by competent and reliable growers, and grown from first-class seed stock, generally from certified seed. The price is lower than for certified seed, but they are fine stock and in every way dependable. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.40; bushel \$4.20.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95; ½ bushel \$1.65; bushel \$2.90; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.75.

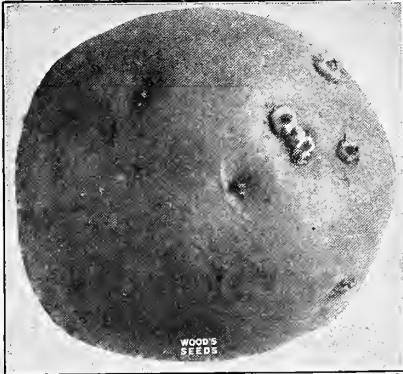
Early Potatoes

Virginia 2nd Crop Red Bliss

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Where the Red Bliss is known and its merits appreciated it is in general demand. Our stock was grown as a second crop from selected Maine grown potatoes and is true. Its productiveness and fine quality commend it.

By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.40; bushel \$4.20.

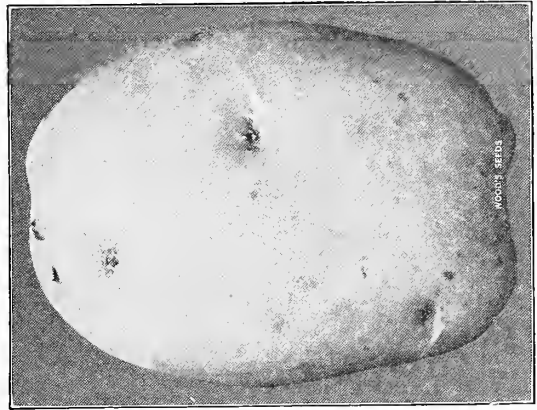
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.65; bushel \$2.90; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.75.



Virginia Second Crop Red Bliss

I was much pleased with the Virginia Second Crop Red Bliss Potatoes bought of you. I made a splendid crop from them.

—E. T. Higginbotham, Glynn County, Georgia.



Spaulding No. 4 Rose

NORTHERN GROWN

—The tubers are shorter, thicker and larger than Early Rose and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. It has a better shape than Early Rose, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes and is a better yielder. Very mealy and dry and keeps well. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.00. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.25.

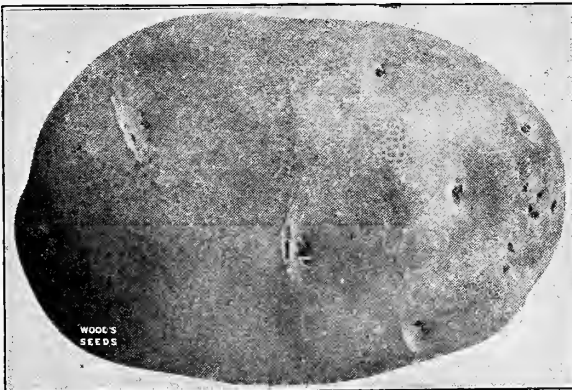
2nd Early and Late Potatoes

Improved Peachblow

Attractive in appearance and a fine keeper. A dependable variety, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. The skin is slightly tinged with pink. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.75.

Lookout Mountain

—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its ability to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop. A sure cropper of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.00. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.25.



Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease.

SELECTED GREEN MOUNTAIN.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.00. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.70; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.25.



McCormick

—Uniformly a heavy yielder of smooth white potatoes of attractive appearance; oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that any one could wish. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.25; bushel \$3.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 85c; ½ bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$6.00.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry in cold storage all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition. Write for prices.

Sweet Potatoes

—At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st

No. 304. Potato Planter

—Adjustable to the depth you want to plant; no springs to break; just the tool for planting an acreage too small to justify the cost of a horse machine. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Cow Peas

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOY-BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, SORGHUM AND SUDAN GRASS.—Cow-peas may be sown with these crops to furnish support and make the harvesting easier. Sow half a bushel soy-beans or one peck kaffir corn or sorghum or ten pounds Sudan grass with one bushel cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET.—New Era and Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German millet—one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Pound for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran.

It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

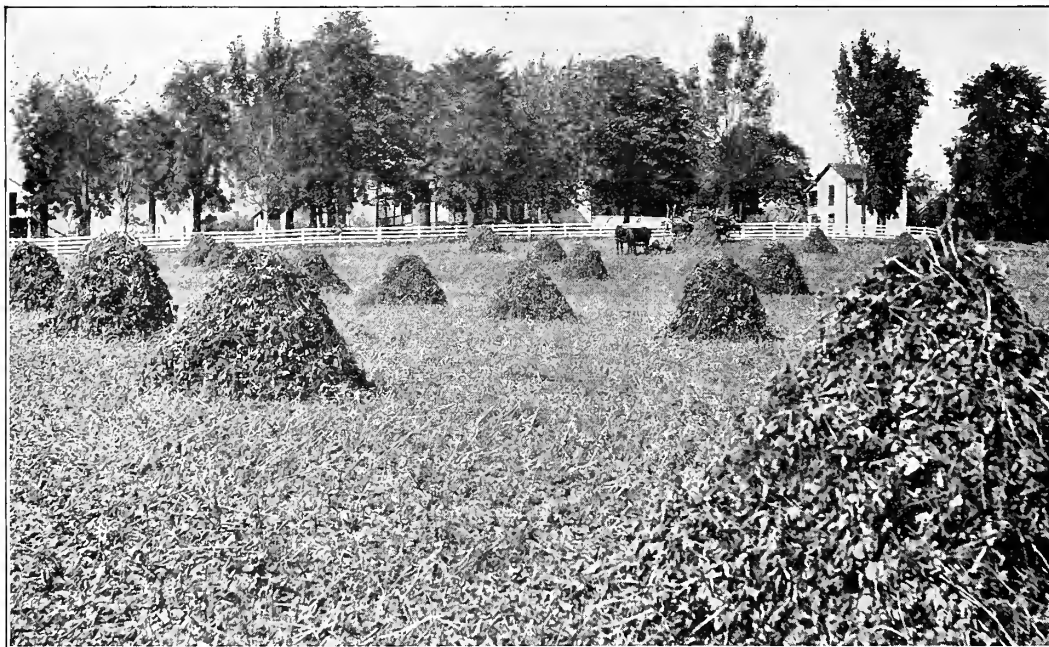
Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle. Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet.

There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas. They add nitrogen and improve the mechanical condition of the soil.



Brabham —The seeds are similar to

Whippoorwill, but smaller and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. As early as Whippoorwill and as disease-resistant as Iron. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$5.85. Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.

Whippoorwill Sometimes called

Shinney or Speckled Peas. More largely grown than any other cow pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and its large yield of both hay and peas. Makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Recommended where a variety of unusual growth is wanted. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$5.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.

New Era —New Era ranks among the earliest, is of erect growth, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer to plant in acre. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 95c; peck \$1.65; ½ bushel \$3.00; bushel \$5.60.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.

Black —On sandy soils it makes a fine growth and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$5.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.

Clay —Vigorous in growth; of running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States; a good variety for soil improving; medium late. Clay peas are sometimes confused with Wonderful or Unknown, but it is somewhat earlier though the growth is quite similar. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$5.85.

Mixed Cow-Peas —Grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties. For soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow mixed peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.60; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.35.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bush \$2.10; bush \$4.00.

Iron —A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. This pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack some other varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$5.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.50.

Groit —A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 95c; peck \$1.65; ½ bushel \$3.00; bushel \$5.60.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans —The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bushel \$2.60; bushel \$4.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Black Eye and other Edible Peas

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

Black Eye Peas for Succession

We recommend Extra Early Black Eye, Early Ram's Horn Black Eye and Virginia Black Eye. Plant liberally to have plenty of dried peas for next winter.

Extra Early Black Eye Sometimes called **Six Weeks Peas**.—The earliest of all black eye peas, being ready for the table in about 65 to 70 days after planting. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods; the peas are not as large as Virginia Black Eye, but are distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first black eye peas on the market. By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck \$1.45; peck \$2.70. Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.25.

Virginia Black Eye —For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all black eye peas. Although the latest variety, requiring about 110 days, it has proved so thoroughly dependable that they are very generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and are produced in great abundance. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; ½ peck \$1.15; peck \$2.10; ½ bushel \$3.85; bushel \$7.35. Not prepaid, ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.65; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$6.00.

Gray Crowder —Known in various sections as Taylor, Blue Whippoorwill, Gray Whippoorwill, Early Crowder and Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that has a large, long pod, and makes a large yield of peas. Matures early. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00; ½ bushel \$3.60; bushel \$6.85. Not prepaid, ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.50.

Cream Crowder —Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck \$1.35; peck \$2.45. Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$2.00.

Early Ram's Horn Black Eye —Although called Early Ram's Horn, we class it as medium early, being ready in about 80 days. It makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; ½ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.25; ½ bushel \$4.10; bushel \$7.85. Not prepaid, ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.80; ½ bushel \$3.35; bushel \$6.50.

Dixie Queen Brown Eye —No black eye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It has a good sized pea of the Ram's Horn type, except that it has a brown eye, and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in black eye peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; ½ peck \$1.15; peck \$2.10; ½ bushel \$3.85; bushel \$7.35. Not prepaid, ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.65; ½ bushel \$3.10; bushel \$6.00.

Gallavant, Rice or Lady —The peas are the smallest, but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck \$1.45; peck \$2.70. Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.25.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices. To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices. To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Velvet Beans

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

A Fine Fall and Winter Grazing Crop

Velvet beans make an enormous growth, larger than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time far surpassing cow-peas, and are especially desirable for lands where pea-wilt and nematode attack the cow-pea, as they are immune to these diseases. Velvet beans are usually planted a peck to half a bushel to the acre in rows 5 feet apart, 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as cow-peas, but as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productivity of the soil.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM



Mississippi Early Black Velvet Beans

The following is from our test record at our Williamson Farm: Earlier than any other variety. The beans are well formed (September 19th) and promise to mature before frost. The vine growth is not as luxuriant as 100-Day Speckled. Recommended for its large yield of pods which carry the greatest food value. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$3.85.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots \$2.40 per bushel.

100 Day or Speckled Velvet Beans

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.60.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.25; 5-bushel lots \$2.10 per bushel.

Soy or Soja Beans

They make poor land good--they make good land better.

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils.

Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better.

As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal.

A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn.

They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense.

When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle.

Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas.

It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.

They make a fine hog pasture.

They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure.

They increase the yield of the following crop.

They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest. The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting.

It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers.

They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow-peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS. Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop and a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cowpeas make a good combination, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is a well-recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

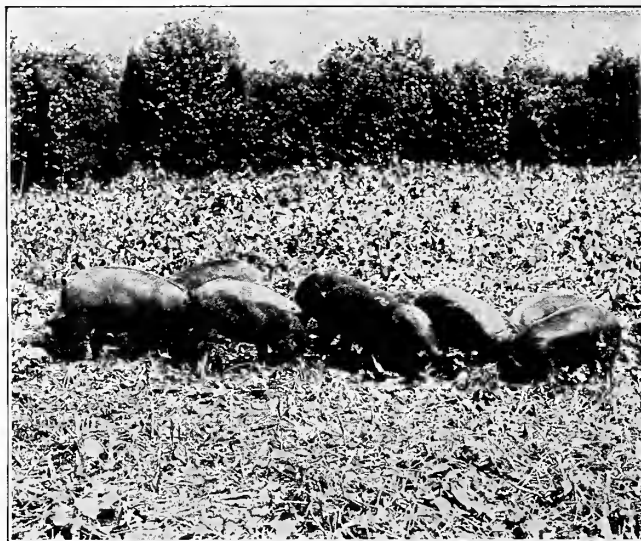
Sorghum and a late soy bean make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

Laredo —A bean of outstanding worth, particularly for making hay. It has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal hay. As a fine quality hay-maker it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is medium in maturity, is a good yielder of beans and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter. **By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.80; ½ bushel \$3.25; bushel \$6.10.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.50; bushel \$4.75; 5-bushel lots \$4.60 per bushel.

CERTIFIED LAREDO. Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. The supply of Certified Laredos is limited and cannot be quoted at the time our catalog goes to press. Write for price.

Wilson Early Black —A very prolific variety and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It matures in about 115 days, stands up well, makes pods a good distance from the ground and retains its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly. Its tall growth and absence of lower branches makes it one of the easiest to harvest. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.50; ½ bushel \$2.65; bushel \$4.95.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.90; bushel \$3.60; 5-bushel lots \$3.50 per bushel.

Haberlandt —Matures about three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, is a heavier yielder of beans and an excellent pasture variety. The plants are stout, bushy and erect, averaging in height about thirty inches, with an abundance of foliage that makes splendid hay. The stems are not coarse and many of the pods carry three beans each; an all-purpose medium early variety. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.90; 5-bushel lots \$2.80 per bushel.



Hogging Down Soy Beans—No Expense for Harvesting

CULTURE. Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

INOCULATE. Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Virginia —On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans, the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about twenty days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about three feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The stems being fine and the leafage profuse, adapts it particularly well for hay-making. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bushel \$2.60; bushel \$4.85.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50; 5-bushel lots \$3.40 per bushel.

CERTIFIED VIRGINIA. Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. **By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.75; bushel \$5.10.** Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

Mammoth Yellow —The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than three feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia, and further South for both beans and forage. Mammoth Yellow is one of the largest growers among soy beans, and the most widely grown variety and excels in yield of bean hay. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.10.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 85c; ½ bushel \$1.45; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.60 per bushel.

Biloxi —An upright variety, growing four to five feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties; in fact, they hardly shatter at all. Late in maturing, requiring a long season, but makes an unusually luxuriant growth. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.50; bushel \$4.70.** Not prepaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.75; bushel \$3.35; 5-bushel lots \$3.25 per bushel.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS—Continued

Tar Heel Black—About ten days earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any medium early variety for hay and seed production. Makes a growth of 3½ to 4 feet; branches close to the ground; has medium thick stalk and abundant foliage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.20.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.85; 5 bushels and over \$2.75 per bushel.

Mammoth Brown—Makes a large upright growth, standing 3 feet or more, with plenty of foliage and an abundance of pods. It is a good hay bean, is a prolific yielder of beans, robust and is more disease resistant than most varieties. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. It is characteristic of Mammoth Brown, and an advantage as well, that the beans remain in the pod long after maturity. They are especially fine for late hog pasture. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.20.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.85; 5 bushels and over \$2.75 per bushel.

Hollybrook Early—Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower, with an abundance of large leaves. The pods set thickly on stems and branches. If planted thickly it makes fine ensilage, although not as heavy a yielder of hay as some of the later kinds. It has special value where an early crop of hay or beans is required. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.20.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.85; 5 bushels and over \$2.75 per bushel.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Otootan—Few soy beans can equal Otootan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—5 feet and more in long growing seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut. Recommended for sections south of Virginia which have a long growing season. **By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck \$1.30; peck \$2.35; ½ bushel \$4.35; bushel \$8.35.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.90; ½ bus. \$3.60 bus. \$7.00.

Pine Dell Perfection—Makes a growth of 3 to 3½ feet with a luxuriant growth of lateral branches that make a very superior hay. It holds its foliage well. Can be harvested with a grain binder with only a slight loss of beans. Even when left standing in the field the beans are held in the pods till late in the fall. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.35.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bus. \$1.60; bus. \$3.00.

Tokio—A heavy producer of extra-large pods and beans. It is a superior oil bean and for hogging down. Ten days later than Mammoth Yellow; holds its foliage and beans well; has a medium coarse stem, branching from the ground. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.20.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bus. \$1.55; bus. \$2.85.

NAVY BEANS

The snowy whiteness and uniform size of a good true stock gives them preference over ordinary stock and puts the grower in a position to command a better price. Well selected stock also gives a better yield than the common run of Navy Beans. Do not make the mistake of planting too early for if planted too early the beans after harvesting will probably be buggy. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, but not while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. 15 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12½c per lb. No charge for bags.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.

POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.

FLOWER POTS



Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	25c	\$1.50	\$13.00
2½-inch	30c	1.75	15.00
2½-inch	35c	2.00	17.00
3-inch	40c	2.75	23.00
Each.		Dozen	100.
4-inch	4c	.45	3.50
5-inch	7c	.75	6.00
6-inch	10c	1.10	8.75
7-inch	17c	1.95	15.50
8-inch	25c	2.85	22.75
9-inch	35c	4.00	32.00
10-inch	50c	5.75	46.00
12-inch	1.00	11.50	92.00

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Each	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	4c	.45	3.50
6-inch	5c	.55	4.25
7-inch	7c	.75	6.00
8-inch	10c	1.10	8.75
9-inch	15c	1.65	13.00
10-inch	20c	2.25	16.00
12-inch	25c	2.85	22.75

SHALLOW POTS—Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter.	Each	Dozen.
6-inch	.16	\$ 1.50
7-inch	.25	2.25
8-inch	.30	3.00
10-inch	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50



STIMUGERM

LEGUME INOCULATION

Cut Down Your Fertilizer Bills GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **STIMUGERM** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots.

All legumes—clovers, alfalfa, beans, peas, vetch, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc.—will yield far better crops if the seeds are inoculated with Stimugerm, and will leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of succeeding crops.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **STIMUGERM** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.

STIMUGERM
LEGUME INOCULATION

Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used.

It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity. It increases the permanent value of your farm.

ORDER BY NUMBER

No. 1. For Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Crimson and White Clovers.
 No. 2. For Alfalfa, Sweet and Bur Clovers.

Price Nos. 1 and 2: ¼ bus. size 40 cts.; ½ bus. size 65 cts.; 1 bus. size \$1.00; 2½ bus. size \$2.25.

No. 3. For Vetch, Canada Field Peas, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

No. 7. For Cow Peas, Peanuts, Velvet Beans and Lima Beans.

No. 8. For Garden Beans and Navy Beans.

No. 9. For Soy or Soja Beans.

Price Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 9: ½ bus. size 40 cts.; 1 bus. size 65 cts.; 5 bus. size \$2.25.

Vetch

For Hay
For Grazing
For Soil Improving

VETCH

is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver.

It grows surprisingly well on poor land.

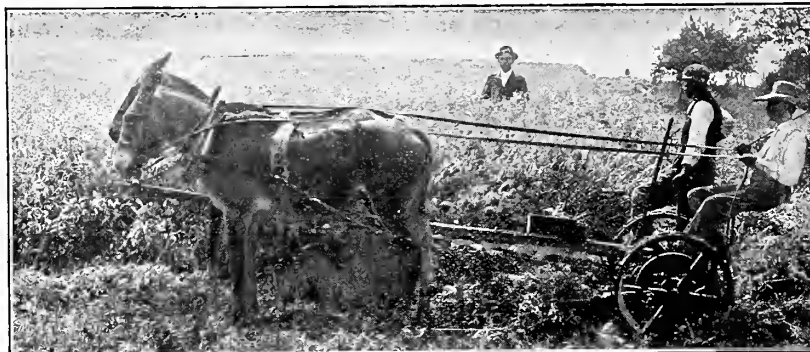
It reseeds itself.

It increases the milk flow.

It saves on the fertilizer bill.

Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it.

It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.



Vetch is highly recommended for making a fine grade of hay, for excellent grazing and for turning under to improve the land. It makes a splendid substitute for clover for sections or on lands that will not grow clover. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

SOW as early as the weather will allow, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, with 3 pecks of Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier. Sow also in corn and cotton at the last working without any expense in the preparation of the land.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Hairy or Sand Vetch

—The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. Each plant produces many branches frequently 6 to 9 feet long. It yields heavily on all types of soils. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

For feed I would rather have Hairy Vetch than any other winter legume. Twenty pounds of it with oats make the most satisfactory hay in quality and quantity: both cows and horses relish it and thrive on it. W. A. Jordan, Scotland Co., N. C.

Since all of our oats are for hay no farmer should plant an acre of oats without Hairy Vetch. It insures a certain and very nutritious hay. R. P. Harris, Sampson Co., N. C.



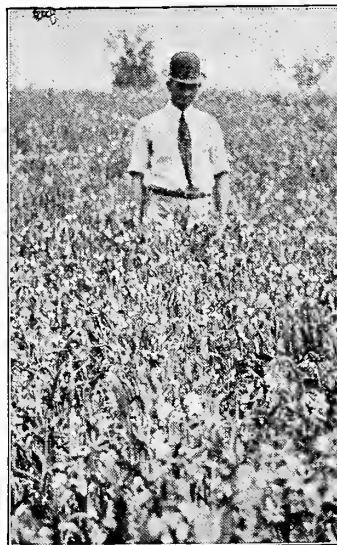
BUCKWHEAT

—The poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown easier or in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. It is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—The earliest, most prolific and largest grained of all buckwheats, and makes fine flour. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.65; bushel \$2.85. Not postpaid, ½ peck 35c; peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.**

CANADA FIELD PEAS



Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk-producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. In this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely, a second growth may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early March, one bushel to the acre, and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground; if sown alone sow 1½ bushels to the acre.

By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bushel \$2.60; bushel \$4.85.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel (60 lbs.) \$3.50.

Austrian Winter Peas—Grows 2½ to 3 feet high; very hardy; has yielded seven tons (green weight) per acre. Recommended for fall sowing. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$7.00. Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11c per lb. No charge for bags.**

Peanuts

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat.

CULTURE.—Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-foot rows and cover one to two inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting, loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the nuts attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**



Valencia Peanuts.

Valencia Peanuts

True Stock Grown from Pedigree Seeds

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$8.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13c per lb. No charge for bags.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

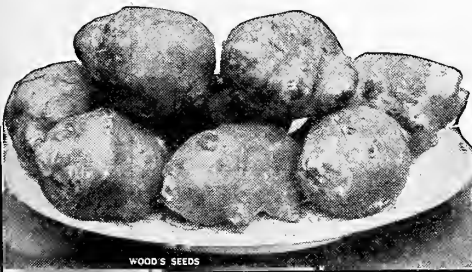
Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes. 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy

cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.15; bushel \$2.00.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Improved Virginia Peanuts Jumbo Strain

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

Tennessee Red Peanuts

Similar to Spanish in the way the nuts are closely packed in the pod, but the pods are longer, usually containing four nuts and sometimes five; a very productive variety; mild and sweet flavor. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

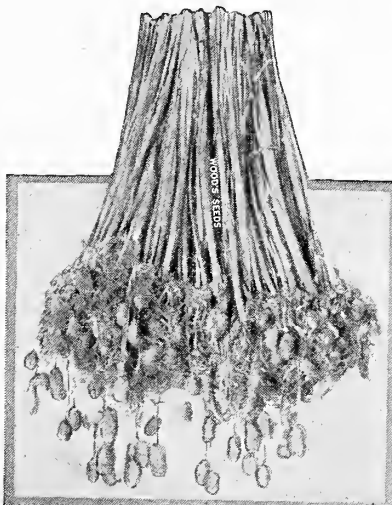
CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding

crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; ½ bus. \$2.90; bushel \$5.00, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.40; bushel (40 lbs.) \$4.50.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

Sorghum and Sugar Cane

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of forage nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

Whether you grow it for syrup, for ensilage or for feeding, you will like it. It makes syrup of a bright amber color and fine flavor. The syrup yield is good, frequently from 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. As it grows 10 to 12 feet tall, with an abundance of fodder, it makes a most economical ensilage, filling the silo at a minimum of cost.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate just as you do corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 7c per lb. No charge for bags.



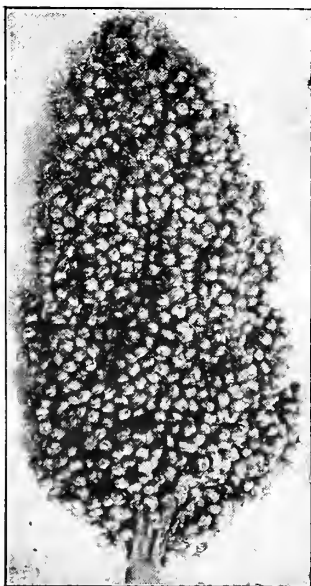
Sugar Drip Sorghum.

Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soy beans or cow-peas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state; at this stage it has a feeding value practically equal to corn. Any good corn land will bring milo maize either for green feed, dry fodder or for the grain. It grows on all soils from sandy to heavy clay loam.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows after the ground is thoroughly warm, and give it the same cultivation you would corn. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.



Milo Maize.

Kaffir Corn Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the pea-vines off the ground and make a better feed; all kinds of stock like it. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

With cowpeas, sow broadcast one peck of kaffir corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

Early Amber Cane

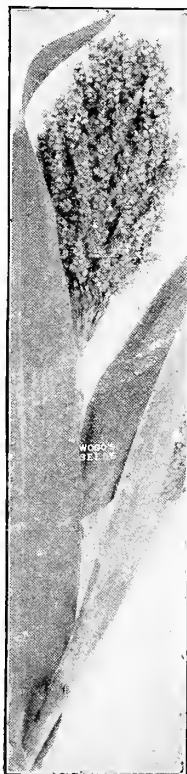
One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.15; 50 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 5c per lb. No charge for bags.

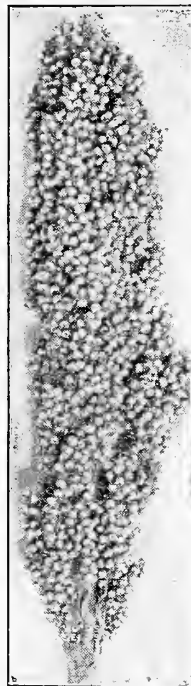
Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.15; 50 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 7c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 5c per lb.



Shallu.



Kaffir Corn.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut, cured in a dry place and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn; the flour makes excellent pan-cakes. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

Be Good to Your Stock

On every well-managed farm root crops should be grown for all kinds of stock. Fed alternately with grain they keep the stock in fine condition, aid digestion, increase the food value of the grain, and in dairy cows increase and enrich the milk flow. See pages 11 and 15.

STOCK BEETS or MANGEL WURZEL.—Mammoth Prize Long Red, Golden Tankard, Silesian Sugar. Each: lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35 postpaid.

STOCK CARROTS.—Improved White Belgian, Large Yellow Belgian. Each: lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35 postpaid.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.35.**

Not postpaid, lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$9.00.



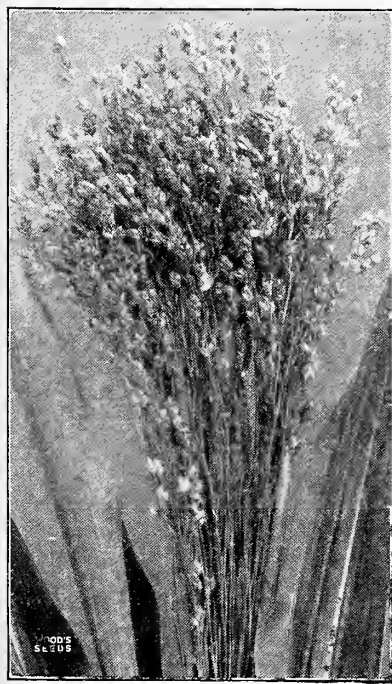
Teosinte.

BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Over a period of a number of years the demand for broom corn has been constant. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, thinning out to stand 8 to 10 inches in the row, and cultivate like corn. Cut when the seeds are at the dough stage, as at this time it not only gives a greater weight of brush, but it makes a better wearing broom; cutting at this time also gives the brush the bright green color preferred by broom makers. Six lbs. plants an acre.

Standard Evergreen

Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$8.00.**



Broom Corn.

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 13c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

GERMAN MILLET

German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. Millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, disking and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whipporwill or New Era is quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas, for at this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay.

Warning.—Do not sow common or Western millet. It is not adapted, makes a small growth and is generally disappointing.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.50.

Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 10 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb. No charge for bags.



German Millet.

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Billion Dollar Grass in the West.

Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$7.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's High-Grade Early Cotton Seeds

We grow our cotton seeds at the very top of the belt, and breed them for earliness and high yield, two weeks earlier than other strains of the same variety, getting ahead of the boll weevil. Those who planted Wood's Cotton Seeds last year generally got a much heavier yield than their neighbors. Wood's cottons are money makers.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

As Early as King; bolls larger than Mexican Big Boll
1 1/16 to 1 1/32 inch staple; 39% lint; 1 1/2 bales per acre

For years we have been breeding Wood's Ingold to make it the leading cotton. This year we offer an improved strain that we believe cannot be equalled for high yield, earliness, length and quality of staple and percentage of lint. Our old strain was of the best, but our new strain has a higher yield, longer, harder, uniform staple, 1 1/16 to 1 3/16 inch, larger uniform bolls, heavier fruiting, easier picked, yet does not blow out, closer jointage and thinner foliage, and greater percentage of lint, over 38%, running 50 bolls to the pound.

In a five-year experiment station test Wood's Ingold exceeded all other varieties in value of lint cotton produced per acre. There is no earlier variety and it has an upright growth letting sunlight between the rows killing boll weevil larvae. The strong upright stalk prevents lodging with rotted bolls, and makes picking easy. It is disease resistant.

W. D. Holland and W. H. Adams, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Ingold made 100 bales on 130 acres that last year in a much better season made only 77 bales with the same fertilizer. It turned out 39% lint, with a 1 1/16-inch staple that brought 1/2 to 1 cent premium. The buyer was anxious for our whole crop. Its limbs are well fruited from the ground to the top. It matured 2 weeks before other cottons, all opening from the middle of August to the middle of October, and was all gotten in two pickings before frost. There was very little loss from boll weevil while our neighbors lost half. The bolls are extra large, open wide but retain the cotton in storms. The seed is small. There was little disease even in a bad season. We like Wood's Ingold better than any other variety and intend to plant nothing else."

W. M. Perry, Manager, Carolina Cotton Oil Co.: "Two of the outstanding cotton graders in Eastern North Carolina graded Wood's Ingold 1 1/16 inches flat. 30 bales averaged 38.56% lint."

M. A. Thomas, Southampton Co., Va.: "I expect Wood's Ingold will become the leading cotton in Virginia because it is as early as King or Trice, has much larger bolls, longer staple, and higher yield. It makes 1,800 pounds of seed cotton on medium light land."

E. F. Young, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Ingold made enough extra to pay the fertilizer bill."

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; bushel \$2.95.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; bushel (30 lbs.) \$2.25; 5-bushel lots \$2.15 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.00 per bushel.

1929 VIRGINIA COTTON TESTS

Holland Experiment Station

	Lint Per Acre	Seed Cotton Per Acre	Per Cent Lint	Length Inches	Bolls Per lb.
Ingold	469 lbs.	1,350 lbs.	34.7	7 7/8 to 1	89
Trice	446 lbs.	1,410 lbs.	31.6	15/16	82
King	424 lbs.	1,230 lbs.	34.5	3/4	105
Mexican	408 lbs.	1,290 lbs.	31.6	1	80
Cleveland	333 lbs.	900 lbs.	33.6	15/16	90

Wood's Ingold is very promising for any section where earliness is a factor. It matures with Trice and King. The lint was of good quality, bolls of good size and fairly uniform in shape.

E. T. BATTEN, Director.

Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

Recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station

Our Cleveland is raised for us under supervision of the North Carolina Experiment Station, an improved strain recommended by them. Their tests show 1 to 1 1/16-inch staple, very high yielding with 36 to 38% lint. It is early, has light foliage, letting in sunlight; the stalk is medium but sturdy with strong limbs supporting large heavy bolls. Its deep root makes it drought resistant.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel \$2.70.
Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; bushel (30 lbs.) \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$1.80 per bushel.

Wood's Certified Trice Cotton

Combines long staple and earliness with big yield; 1 to 1 1/8-inch staple, medium-sized bolls, 1 1/3 bales per acre. Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association

Trice yielded the highest value of lint of ten varieties at the Louisiana State Experiment Station.

Years of careful selection at the Virginia Holland Experiment Station by Mr. E. T. Batten, the director, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have produced a strain with a 1 to 1 1/8-inch staple, bigger yield and higher per cent of lint than ordinary Trice. It yields consistently 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, has gone as high as 2,700 lbs., and is about as early as King. Our entire supply is grown by the Holland Experiment Station, and as they are putting out this year for the first time an improved strain having a smaller seed and higher per cent of lint Wood's Certified Trice is better now than ever.

W. H. Howell, Franklin Co., Va.: "I bought 5 bushels Wood's Certified Trice to finish planting and made 500 pounds more seed cotton to the acre than on the rest. It would have paid me to throw away the rest of my cotton seed and bought all Wood's Trice. It is so early and fruits from the ground to the top."

R. T. Jackson, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Certified Trice puts on most in July, opens 10 days before other varieties, all opens before October 15, and can be gotten in two pickings, getting ahead of the boll weevil. It makes 150 pounds more lint per acre than any other cotton I ever tried. I intend to plant nothing else and my neighbors feel the same as I."

W. F. Jackson, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Certified Trice yielded 1,561 pounds of seed cotton per acre that ginned out over one-third, making over a bale to the acre while the average in this section is one-half bale per acre. It is ten days earlier than other cottons, opens forward and can all be gotten by two pickings before the end of September, giving plenty time to plant fall crops. The cotton stays in the burs well, does well on both good and poor land, has large bolls and small leaves which allows the sun to check the boll weevil."

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 30 lbs. \$2.95.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; bushel (30 lbs.) \$2.25; 5-bushel lots \$2.15 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$2.10 per bushel.

Mexican Big Boll Cotton

Early; Big Bolls; 1 1/8 Inch Staple.

Recommended by Dr. Winters, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, because of its long staple; because its large bolls are easily picked; because it usually brings a premium of about 2 cents per pound over common varieties, and because it is early. Our strain is about a week earlier than Wannamaker, has very small seeds and gins out well. We have counted as many as ninety-seven bolls on a single plant; this gives a good idea of how well it yields.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel \$2.70.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; bushel (30 lbs.) \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$1.80 per bushel.

Improved Early King Cotton

All experiment stations say no cotton is earlier than King. Use it on poor land or where no premium is paid for staple.

Leland E. Beale, Franklin Co., Va.: "My 100 acres of Wood's King Cotton yielded 1,000 to 1,600 lbs. of seed cotton per acre."

Jasper Tart, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Three acres of Wood's King made more cotton than four acres of either Coker, Cleveland No. 5 or Sykes bought straight from the breeder, yielding 550 lbs. of lint per acre to 425 and 400 of the others."

John Frazer, Chester Co., S. C., who grows over 1,000 acres of cotton: "Wood's King Cotton made a much higher yield than Cleveland No. 5, Cleveland No. 884 and Coker's Cleveland Extra, and brought the same price. It ginned out 37 1/2%, and was three weeks earlier. It was about 2 1/2 feet tall loaded to the ground with bolls that opened right to the top with not a boll weevil in it."

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel \$2.70.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; bushel (30 lbs.) \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel; 10-bushel lots \$1.80 per bushel.



Wood's Ingold Cotton

Wood's High-Grade Fertilizers

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request. Our fertilizers are made to conform as closely as possible to the analyses recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Wood's Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Ammonia, 4% Potash

This fertilizer is made from carefully selected materials containing plant foods known to be best suited to vegetable crops and is in perfect condition for distributing. Put up in bags of convenient size for the home and market gardener. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$1.90; 200-lb. bag \$3.50; ton \$34.00.

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 5% Potash

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high ammonia content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper proportions to give firmness and good color. This fertilizer is especially adapted for grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and heavy growth of the second crop. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre for vegetables and 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre for grass and clover. 100-lb. bag \$2.10; 200-lb. bag \$3.90; ton \$38.00.

Wood's Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: 12% Phosphoric Acid, 2% Ammonia, 4% Potash

A well balanced mixture of available plant foods especially suited to corn. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid which is needed to develop a good root system and to hasten the fruiting and maturity of the crop; also ammonia and potash in the right proportions to produce the vegetative growth and give strength and vigor to the plant. Apply 500 to 600 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$3.15; ton \$30.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 7% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 7% Potash

Especially prepared for potatoes and other root crops, which require a liberal supply of potash. Produces smoothness and firmness, and brings crop to early maturity. Also a splendid fertilizer for all general garden crops. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.10; 200-lb. bag \$3.95; ton \$38.00.

Super Standard 16-4-4 Fertilizer

A highly concentrated mixture to meet the increasing demand of progressive farmers for a high-analysis fertilizer. Especially suited to corn and other grain crops. One ton of this fertilizer is equivalent in plant food to approximately two tons of a low-analysis mixture. Saves handling, freight, etc. In excellent mechanical condition. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$2.30; 200-lb. bag \$4.25; ton \$41.00.

Acid Phosphate or Standard Super-Phosphate

Guaranteed 16% Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate or Superphosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food, including ammonia. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$2.00; ton \$18.50.

Wood's Standard Bone Meal

Analysis: Ammonia, 3%; Available Phosphoric Acid, 22%

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Quickly available and lasting in its effects. The beneficial results can be noted for a long time. All crops, garden or farm, will respond to a liberal application of bone meal. Apply 300 to 400 pounds to the acre. 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$2.75; 200-lb. bag \$5.00; ton \$48.00.

Champion Brand Nitrate of Soda

The improved modern Chilean Nitrate of Soda, packed in 100-lb. paper lined water proof burlap bags. It is of higher purity and analysis than any other Chilean Nitrate. Packed only in 100-lb. bags. \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25¼%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil; fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. Ask for pamphlet. 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 200 lbs. \$7.50.

Wood's Standard Fair Green Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid 7%, Ammonia 8%,
Potash 5%

For Golf Courses and Lawns

Produces quickly a fine green turf—it is a complete grass food. Apply 2 lbs. per 100 square feet for lawns and greens. For large areas 400 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$3.25; ton \$60.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure

The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton \$45.00.

Pulverized Limestone

It is necessary to use lime on all acid soils to sweeten them and render soluble and available as plant food the potash and phosphoric acid already in the soil. Lime combines with the ammonia in manure, and in the soil to make for its fertility. Apply 2,000 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.15; 5-bag lots \$1.10 per bag; ton \$10.00.

Imported Basic Slag

Thomas Phosphate

Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 18%; Lime, 45%

A fertilizer, soil conditioner and improver more easily soluble than other mineral phosphates and more readily available as plant food. Highly recommended for all grasses, particularly for clovers and alfalfa. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$2.65; ton \$25.00.

NOTICE.—In response to the growing demand for a high-analysis fertilizer, we now offer our customers "Wood's SUPER-STANDARD 16-4-4 Fertilizer." One bag of this is equal in plant food value to two bags of low-analysis mixture. Try it this year. Offered in 100-lb. and 200-lb. bags.

Wood's Poultry Foods

OUR OWN MAKE—FRESH DAILY



Pamunkey Scratch Food —A wonderful good scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. Pamunkey Scratch is the favorite of thousands of successful poultry raisers. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$2.90.

Wood's Scratch Feed —Our original mixture. Supplies the demand for a complete food. Very popular for general feeding and desirable for laying hens. Contains sunflower and yellow cracked corn, greatly desired by many poultry raisers. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Hollybrook Developing Food —Prepared for young chicks weaned from chick food. Composed of whole grains or cracked to size readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.20.

Hollybrook Growing Mash (With Buttermilk).—This is a high-grade growing mash whose use produces results and "makes 'em grow." It is splendidly compounded after a tried and true formula. Contains organic mineral supplement. We urge all poultry raisers to try it. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.70.
Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Hollybrook Chick Grains —Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks from hatching time until six or eight weeks old. A very high grade chick food containing only the best ingredients that will keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.35.

Pamunkey Laying Mash —A mash food for general use. It is prepared with two distinct ideas in view—economical feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market—a money maker for poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

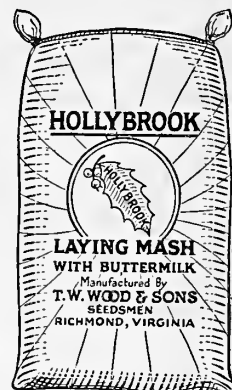
Hollybrook Laying Mash (With Buttermilk).—This valuable mash food is unsurpassed by any other brand. Recommended for thoroughbred, prize-winning poultry. A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Try Hollybrook Laying Mash and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Hollybrook Scratching Food —Aiming at the needs of those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratching Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including Sunflower and white corn so much favored for plumage purposes. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$3.10.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture —Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

WITH CORN.—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

WITHOUT CORN.—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$4.10.



Other Feeds and Needs

Pratt's Growing Mash (With Buttermilk).—For growing youngsters. The bone, muscle and feather builder. Ingredients: Dried buttermilk, feeding oat meal, corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran (with ground screenings not exceeding mill run), meat scrap, bone meal, fish meal. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food (With Buttermilk).—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$2.05.
Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Crushed Oyster Shell —Essential as an egg shell maker. Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

Charcoal —Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health. Three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for newly hatched to half-grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. By mail postpaid, trial package 35c.
Not prepaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.15.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit —Indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium or large. Specify size wanted. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 70c; 100 lbs. \$1.15.

Oberco —An organic mineral supplement, the base of which is bone charcoal. Splendid in mash mixtures. Helps to carry the hens and pullets through the laying season in splendid and vigorous condition. Used in all our mashes. Also good for hogs and dairy cattle. 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Epsom Salts —By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.10.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.
Powdered Sulphur —By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Dried Butter Milk (Collis).—Not prepaid, 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Nupco Cod Liver Oil —Not prepaid, qt. 60c; 2 qts. \$1.10; 1 gallon, \$2.00; 5 gallons, \$9.50.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter —Bale \$3.00.

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal —An all-the-year green feed, high in protein; has both a medicinal and food value and increases egg production. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.60.

Meat Scraps —Excepting summer, meat scraps should be in the daily ration of all fowls. Its use in cool weather with its well known content of protein is quite necessary for promoting the health and stamina of your flock. **WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS.**—55% protein. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$4.40.

HOLLYBROOK MEAT SCRAPS.—45% protein. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$3.85.

Pin Head Oats —Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Sunflower for Feeding —By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.65.

Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

Hemp —By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.
Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Buckwheat for Feeding —By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Poultry Wheat —\$1.45 per bushel.

Heavy Oats for Sprouting —75c per bushel (32 lbs.).

Canada Field Peas —By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05, 100 lbs. \$5.75.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.00;

Kaffir Corn for Feeding —By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.60.

Milo Maize for Feeding —By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Millet for Feeding —By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c.
Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

MEAL, FEED CORN, POULTRY BARLEY, BRAN, SHIP STUFF.
Write for prices.

RUST'S POULTRY PREPARATIONS



Rust's Tonic and Appetizer—A general poultry tonic, containing only just enough stimulants (less than four per cent) to aid digestion. It will assist in keeping your fowls in robust health, which condition is very necessary if you expect an increase in egg production. It pays well to feed Rust's Tonic and Appetizer all the year. When bought in the large size it costs only about two cents a month to feed each hen. It is equally good for turkeys, geese, or ducks. Although moderate in price, it is one of the best poultry tonics. Full directions for feeding in each package. **Prices postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 30c; 2½-lb. pkg. 60c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.20; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.85.**

Not prepaid, 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.25.

Rust's Lice Powder For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals.

Contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder is used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



Postpaid Not Prepaid

5-ounce box	.....	\$ .15	\$.10
15-ounce box	.....	.30	.25
48-ounce box	.....	.60	.50

Rust's Egg Record For keeping a record of eggs (good for any 12 months). Mailed free on request.



Gizzard Capsules

—A triple combination worm medicine for tape worms, round worms and pin worms; all in an insoluble capsule. Five times as effective as worm remedies given in food or drink, quickly and easily given. Gets all three kinds of worms. Two sizes; adult size for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown or older. 50-capsule pkg. \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7.00. Chick size for birds under half grown \$1.00 per 100 capsules.

Conkey's Diatex—An astringent tablet for drinking water of poultry and baby chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water of all baby chicks until danger period of the first four weeks is past. **Price postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.**

Conkey's Salvo—Good to have on hand for treating sores, cuts and wounds of any description. **Price postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment **Price postpaid, 1-oz. tube 15c; 2½-oz. tube 30c.**



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

—An excellent application for removing the unsightly condition. **Price postpaid, 30c. Not prepaid, 25c.**

Conkey's Old Reliable Powder

—Easily given in the drinking water, letting the fowls help themselves. In mild doses it acts as a tonic. **Prices postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.**

Carbola—Is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$5.00.**



Rust's Climax Condition Powder

—A tonic and appetizer for poultry, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Few realize how much feed animals pass undigested, and how much is thus lost in feed and condition. Rust's Climax Condition Powder assists the digestion thus enabling the fowls and live stock to fatten quickly. As this powder contains no Arsenic or Antimony it does not bloat the animal; the benefit is real and lasting. Full direction for feeding contained in each package. **Prices postpaid, 1 3-oz. pkg. 30c; 2-lb. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.15; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.70. Not prepaid, 13-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.25.**

Rust's Mite Liquid

—Put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night, cover the bodies of the fowls and suck their blood. Spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all cracks and crevices once or twice a week will rid your poultry house of mites. **1-qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can \$1.40; 5-gal. can \$6.00. Cannot be mailed.**



Rust's Water Glass For Preserving Eggs.—Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. One gallon will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. **1-qt. can 40c; 1-gal. can \$1.25. Cannot be mailed.**

GERMOZONE

Keeps Chickens Healthy



Germozone—Regularly three times a week in the drinking water has given remarkable results in preventing and correcting bowel disorders and in keeping the chicks in a healthy condition. Especially valuable in case of sour crop, limberneck, mould poisoning, most diarrhoea and bowel disorders. Put up in tablet form. A 75-tablet package makes 12 ozs. of liquid Germozone. **Price postpaid, 20-tablet box 25c; 75-tablet box 75c.**

Walko Tablets—Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. **Price postpaid, small size 50c; larger size \$1.00.**



Macnair's Barnyard Protector

—Save your chicks, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. **By mail postpaid, 7-oz. pkg. 55c; 16-oz. pkg. 85c. Not prepaid, 7-oz. pkg. 50c; 16-oz. pkg. 75c.**

Hackett's Gape Cure—An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. **Price postpaid, 50 cts. each. Not prepaid, 40 cts. each.**

"Black Leaf 40"—A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. Saves the labor of handling each bird. Equally effective for mites when applied as a spray. Dilute at the rate of about one tablespoonful to one gallon of water plus ½ ounce of ordinary laundry soap. **1-ounce bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; ½ lb. (treats 90 to 120 feet of roost) \$1.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.25; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$11.85. Cannot be mailed.**

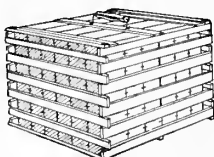
Egg Boxes - Baby Chick Boxes and Shipping Coops

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers.

	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
6-dozen egg size.....	65c	50c	\$5.40
12-dozen egg size.....	80c	60c	6.00
15-dozen egg size.....	85c	65c	6.50

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50c. per set, postpaid.



Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

—A closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high. By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 50c each; \$5.25 doz.
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high. By mail postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 60c each; \$6.50 doz.
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high. By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes —A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express. They are built for strength. Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes are packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.



Standard Sizes	Postpaid Per Doz.	Not Prepaid Per Doz.
100-chick size, 18x22x5 1/2	\$3.45	\$2.75
50-chick size, 18x11x5 1/2	2.15	1.75
25-chick size, 9x11x5 1/2	1.60	1.25

Special prices on larger quantities.
Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each postpaid.



Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands —Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes—(order by number). No. 1 for turkeys and asiatics; No. 2, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 3, Leghorn size; No. 4, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 5, for baby chicks. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. By mail postpaid, doz. 10 cts.; 25 for 20 cts.; 50 for 35 cts.; 100 for 60 cts.

Bandetts —Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in five colors—blue, red, yellow, green and pink. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60 cts.; 50 for \$1.10; 100 for \$1.80.



Champion Leg Bands —This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c.



Perfect Poultry Punch —Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each.



ANDERSONS "HATCHANEgg" BOX

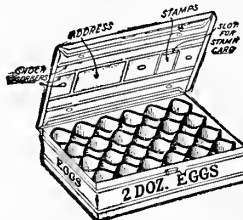
Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.



	Postpaid Each	Doz.	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
15-egg size ...	\$.45	\$3.90	\$.35	\$3.50
30-egg size ...	.55	5.35	.45	4.75

Metal Egg Crates

(New Model) For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post. Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.



For Eggs Only Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
1 1/2 doz. size	\$1.35	\$1.25
2 doz. size	1.60	1.50
3 doz. size	1.90	1.75
4 doz. size	2.15	2.00
6 doz. size	2.65	2.50



New Model
Metal Edge Filler

Combination Metal Crates (New Model) For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs.....	\$1.60	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs.....	2.15	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.40	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs. butter (3 2-lb. containers)...	2.40	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)...	2.65	2.50

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. 30 cts. each, postpaid.

Tycos Incubator Thermometers —The best incubator manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer is thoroughly tested before shipped. 75c, postpaid.

Incubator Hygrometers —Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. BY mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.

Philadelphia Caponizing Set —One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. \$2.50 each, POSTPAID.

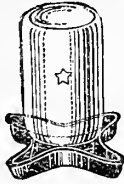
Glass Nest Eggs —Made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 30 cts.

Knox Nest Eggs —Keep the nest sweet and pure by placing under the nesting material. They should not come in contact with the eggs. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 10c each; 75c per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 6c each; 65c per dozen.

The X-Ray Egg Tester —Designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. It will illuminate the interior of the egg and show if the chick is alive. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts.

Poultry Fountains and Feeders

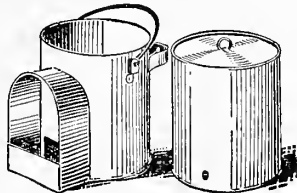
Star Jar Fountain and Feeder —Will fit pt., qt. or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 15 cts. each; \$1.30 per doz. NOT PREPAID, 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.**



Economy Poultry Fountain —Can be used with any make fruit jar. It is made for vitreous enamel, which is rust proof and non-corroding, just the fountain for feeding sour milk, buttermilk or medicine. Made in one size only. **By mail postpaid, 30c each; \$2.90 per dozen. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen.**

Duplex Wall Fountain

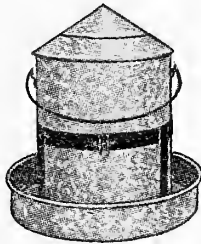
—The most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fount, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.30 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.60 each. NOT PREPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.15 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.40 each.**



Leader Fountain —A standard sanitary fountain practical to use and easy to keep clean. The top section slides into the bottom section. The 1½-gal. size has one drinking space, the 3-gal. size has two drinking spaces, which makes it very convenient for large pens of fowls. **Price, postpaid, 1½-gal. size, \$1.10 each; 3-gal. size, \$1.75 each. Not prepaid, 85c each; 3-gal. size \$1.50 each.**

Round Table Drinking Fountain

—These fountains provide over four feet of drinking space, fowls can drink from all sides at once. Easily cleaned, can be picked up by handle and carried anywhere. A detachable cone top is provided to prevent fowls from roosting on fountain. **Price postpaid, 5-gal. size, \$3.25 each; 8-gal. size, \$3.75 each. Not prepaid, 5-gal. size, \$2.75 each; 8-gal. size, \$3.25 each.**



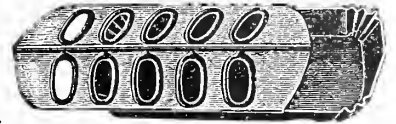
Insulated Duplex Fountain —Keeps water warm in winter —keeps water cool in summer. Its construction makes it as handy to clean as a common pail. The top or inside section slides into the bottom section or base. The water is kept clean and pure at all times. The extra-large drinking space makes this fountain easy of access to a number of fowls at the same time. It is thoroughly insulated and keeps the water at an even temperature. It will not freeze. **Price, postpaid, 3-gal. size, \$4.95 each; 4-gal. size \$5.50 each. Not prepaid, 3-gal. size, \$4.50 each; 4-gal. size \$5.00 each.**



Nifty Chick Feeder —An ideal baby chick feeder. Strong, durable, sanitary. The revolving roller prevents the chicks from perching on it or scratching out the feed. **Price postpaid, 35c. Not prepaid, 25c each.**



Eclipse Feeding Trough —A new popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron, and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean. Made in two sizes.



No. 27—Length 10 inches. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 30 cts. NOT PREPAID, 20 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz.
No. 28—Length 20 inches. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 45 cts. NOT PREPAID, 30 cts. each; \$3.25 per doz.

Round Baby Chick Feeders

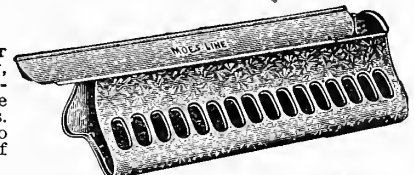
A great feed saver, as the chicks cannot upset it or get into it to contaminate the feed. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made of best quality galvanized iron. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.



No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 20 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.
No. 12—Diameter 8¼ inches with 12 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 35 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 20 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz.

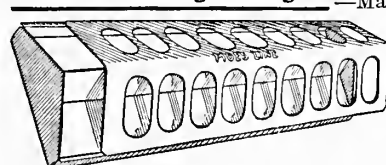
Large Capacity Feeder

—A wonderful feeder for young, growing poultry, and a great time and labor saver when chicks are raised in large numbers. Sliding top cover; easy to fill and clean; made of heavy galvanized iron.



No. 140—10-qt. capacity. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid \$1.10 each.
No. 141—17-qt. capacity. By mail postpaid, \$2.00. Not prepaid \$1.75 each.

Double Feeding Troughs (For Chicks and Growing Stock).

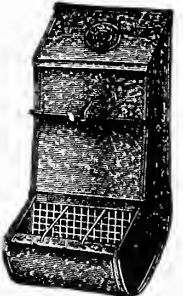


—Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes.
No. 58—Length 12 ins. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 45c. NOT PREPAID, 30c each; \$3.25 per dozen.

No. 60—Length 24 ins. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 80 cts. NOT PREPAID, 60 cts. each; \$6.70 per doz.

Dry Mash Hopper

—Easy to fill. No waste. Rat proof. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and can be hung on the wall the desired distance from the floor. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the fowls and the taper shape of the bottom—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents the fowls from throwing out or wasting it. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse, weather and dust proof. Made in two sizes.



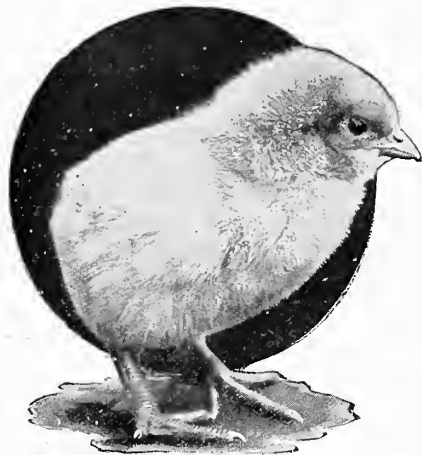
No. 35—10-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$1.90. NOT PREPAID, \$1.50 each.
No. 36—14-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$2.15. NOT PREPAID, \$1.75 each.

Grit and Shell Box

—Manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.00 each. NOT PREPAID, 80 cts. each.**



WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE DAY-OLD CHICKS



TESTIMONIALS

"The 600 White Leghorn Chicks arrived safely last Friday morning in fine shape. I am very much pleased with the quality. They are fine, strong, healthy chicks, and I do hope will prove out to grow into promising layers.

"They are like all T. W. Wood & Sons' goods—'A-1.' Can I say more?"

Very sincerely yours,

M. LINEAU,

Wake County, N. C.

May 2, 1929.

"My flock of 600 Baby Chicks, three weeks old, is the talk of the neighborhood, and many visitors come to see them.

"I am, Yours very truly,

DR. P. W. TANKARD,

Northampton County, Va.

March 29, 1929.

Wood's Baby Chicks are hatched only from layers selected for their known breed characteristics and fine laying records. They went into ten states last year and our shipments were over 100% greater than the previous season. Our shipping days are Mondays and Thursdays throughout the season, beginning January 16th. Customers are urged to send in their orders some time ahead of the wanted shipping date. This avoids disappointment.

BARRED ROCKS

Wood's Barred Rocks possess early maturity and egg producing qualities, thus making for a profitable return on your investment. Because of their quick development to the broiler stage they provide a handsome income, bringing from three to seven cents per pound in most markets over other breeds.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Rhode Island Red's ability to withstand cold and perform during the winter months makes for their great popularity. Wood's Rhode Island Red Chicks will develop into true-to-color adult birds. The hens will lay large, brown eggs and many of them. Their fine flavored meat commends them for table use.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Wood's White Wyandottes are noted for their beauty, health, and vigor, and for their wonderful egg laying qualities. They are good broilers, having a yellow skin, free from pin feathers and are easy to prepare for the table.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

This breed is universally known as a large egg producer, surpassing all other breeds in egg production when compared to feed consumed. Their large, white eggs are always in demand, bringing a premium on most markets. Whether you have a backyard flock or a large one for commercial purposes, Wood's White Leghorns are ready to serve you.

HEAVY MIXED CHICKS FOR BROILERS

Wood's Heavy Mixed Chicks are recommended for broilers. They possess the same health and vigor qualities as the purebred sort.

All chicks sent parcel post
100 per cent live delivery guaran-
teed.

Cash with Order.

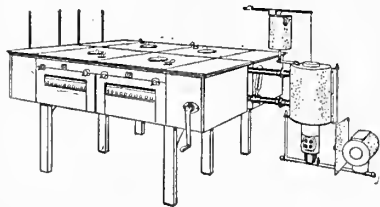
	Jan. 16 to March 1			Prices Postpaid		
	25	50	100	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	4.50	8.50	16.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.50	14.00	3.75	7.00	13.00
White Leghorns	4.00	7.50	14.00	3.75	7.00	13.00

American 600

Mammoth Incubator

EFFICIENT — PRACTICAL

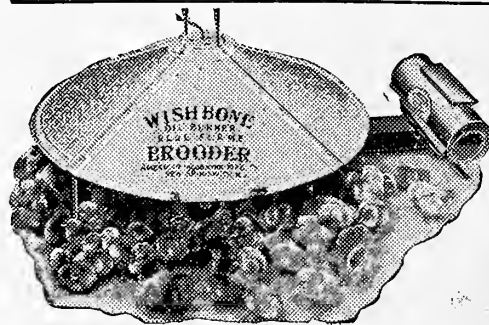
ECONOMICAL — DEPENDABLE



The American is designed to meet the demand for an incubator that can be expanded from the 600-chick size to 36,000—that will give the user of the small sizes every advantage that the large user enjoys. A beginner, therefore, can start with the 600-chick size, learn the business on a small investment, build up his market, prove to his own satisfaction the

profit possibilities and then increase his incubator capacity as his market widens. The 600 has four 150-egg compartments, each of which can be set separately. Same automatic heat control as the larger sizes. Heater will control three more 600-egg sections before a larger heater is needed. Can be operated in any room 10 x 12 feet or larger. Extra 600-egg sections only cost \$100.00. Shipped in two units, easily set up. Most modern mammoth incubator on the market. Price, only \$178.00, F. O. B. Richmond, Va.

Wishbone Oil Brooder



Raises the strongest, liveliest chicks. Perfect protection in all weathers. Only three parts—tank, burner and hover. Tank and burner two feet apart. Tank filled without putting out flame. Oil feed pipe is STRAIGHT. Powerful BLUE-FLAME OIL HEATER. Lighted instantly at touch of match. One filling of gallon oil tank lasts 20 to 30 hours. Regulator handle near oil tank—not under hover. Unbreakable METAL oil tank, with thick glass window. Heavy galvanized iron hover—sections securely bolted together; strong handle for moving it about; ventilating damper at top.

No.	Chick Capacity	Hover Diameter	Shipping Weight	Price
22	50-100	22 in.	25 lbs.	\$12.00
32	100-350	32 in.	35 lbs.	16.00
42	350-500	42 in.	40 lbs.	19.00
52	500-1000	52 in.	50 lbs.	22.00

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

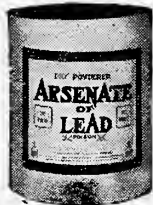
No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Black Leaf 40[®] Kills Aphids

teed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add three-fourths ounce of soap (4 lbs. to each 100 gallons of solution), will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water.

For Poultry Lice paint the top of the roosts and repeat in ten days and your poultry will be completely rid of lice. An ounce bottle paints 12 to 15 feet of roost; 1 lb. paints 190 to 240 feet.

1 oz. bottle 35 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 10-lb. pkg. \$11.85. Cannot be mailed.



Arsenate of Lead —For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water (one level tablespoonful to a gallon) for general spraying. 1-lb. 30c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$10.50. Cannot be mailed.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime).—For Mexican bean beetle, boll weevil and other leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 1-lb. 20c; 4-lb. pkg. 65c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$7.00. Cannot be mailed.

Magnesium Arsenate For Bean Beetle and other leaf-eating insects.—The various state experiment stations recommend magnesium arsenate for killing the Mexican bean beetle, their experiments having shown that it burns the leaf less than other recommended insecticides. For spraying, use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water; for dusting, use 1 pound to 5 pounds air-slaked lime or fine road dust. 2-lb. pkg. 80c; 100-lb. drum \$27.00. Cannot be mailed.

Red Arrow Spray—For Chewing and Sucking Insects. A non-poisonous pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing practically all insects on vegetable and flower plants and fruit trees. Especially effective against Mexican bean beetle, Japanese beetle, striped cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, squash and potato bugs and aster and dahlia beetles. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 3½ oz. pkg. (¼ pint) \$1.10; ½ pint \$1.85; qt. \$6.25.



For Chewing and Sucking Insects—For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, red spider, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; ½ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.10; 16-oz. bottle (pint) \$2.15; 32-oz. (qt.) \$3.75. Not prepaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.00; 16-oz. bottle \$2.00; 32-oz. can \$3.50; gallon \$13.00.

Sodium Fluosilicate—Effective for killing Mexican bean beetle, horn worm and many other garden pests. Mix one part by measure to seven parts hydrated or air-slaked lime or plaster and apply with powder duster. 40c per lb.; 5 lbs. \$1.65 postpaid.

Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Cannot be mailed.

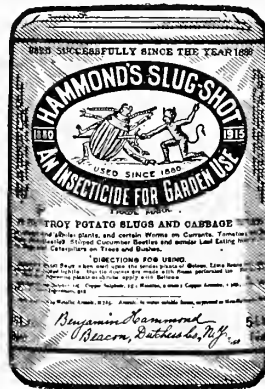
Bordeaux Mixture For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Eight pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). 1 lb. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$9.00. Cannot be mailed.

Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead—Insecticide and Fungicide—2 in 1 Spray. A combination of bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead in the proper proportions to make a combined fungicide to prevent plant diseases and insecticide to kill leaf-eating insects. Mix 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water (2 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). 1-lb. pkg. 40c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.25; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$13.50.

Scale Oil (For San Jose Scale).—A high grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees in the dormant state. For San Jose scale it is even more effective and spreads better than lime sulphur, and will control other scale insects, such as terrapin scale, oyster shell scale and lecanium scale, that are not readily controlled by lime sulphur. Its oily nature allows it to spread freely, adapting it better than lime sulphur for spraying old rough trees. For the dormant spray use one part scale oil to 16 parts of water; for evergreens, before the spring growth starts, use one part scale oil to 25 parts water. Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00; gallon \$1.75; 5-gallons \$6.00. Cannot be mailed.

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR**.—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 1-lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.00; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. Qt. 40c; 2 qts. 65c; gallon 90c; 5 gals. \$3.00; 10 gals. \$5.00; 50-gallon barrel \$13.50. (No charge for containers.) Cannot be mailed.



Slug Shot—For leaf-eating insects. Destroys insects, worms and caterpillars on vegetables and house plants, shrubbery, vines, trees, fruits and flowers. Destructive to insects, but harmless to man, beast or fowl, and does not injure foliage. Apply either dry or in water. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 55c; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap)—Effectually destroys the mealy bug and almost all lice on both indoor and outdoor plants. Very effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. It penetrates the crevices where the eggs and larvae are hidden and destroys them. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Not prepaid, 1-lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Semesan Quickens germination and increases the percentage of germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants that will produce better crops; arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wild fire in tobacco and black rot, blights, anthracnose and blackleg in many garden vegetables. 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. 2 oz. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. pkg. \$2.75; 5 lb. pkg. \$13.00. Cannot be mailed.

Semesan Jr. For Corn.—Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. 2 ounces treats a bushel of shelled corn. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.



Semesan Bel For Potatoes—Protects potatoes against both seed borne and soil borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes 10 quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels. 1-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.

Ceresan —Controls loose and covered smuts in oats and barley, stinking smut in wheat and kernel smut in sorghum. Three ounces treat a bushel of oats or barley; 2 ounces treat a bushel of wheat or sorghum. 8-oz. pkge. 50c; 1-lb. pkge. 75c; 5-lb. pkge. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkge. \$12.50. Cannot be mailed.

Cro-Tox —Protects seed corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, wireworms and grubworms, saving from loss of seed and labor of replanting. Not poisonous, does not injure the seed corn and does not clog the planter. By mail postpaid, small can (treats a bushel of seed corn) \$1.10; large can (treats 2 bushels) \$1.65. Not postpaid, small can \$1.00; large can \$1.50.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer.—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in September or October or in the spring when the ground is dry. Fall applications kill 95 to 100% of the borers; spring applications 70 to 75%. One pound treats fifteen trees. Ask the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for Bulletin No. 1169. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkge. 60c; 5-lb. pkge. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1-lb. pkge. 50c; 5-lb. pkge. \$2.25.

Thy-Cresol —For Man and Beast; a supply should be constantly handy. For scab, mange, canker, wounds, sores, saddle-galls, burns and scalds; kills vermin on animals and poultry; a disinfectant against foot and mouth disease and swine fever; for tape worm in calves, worm in the throat of lambs, gapes in chickens; protects seed corn from birds. A fine sheep dip and general disinfectant; mixes with cold water. By mail postpaid, small bottles 30c; large bottles 50c. Not prepaid, small bottles 25c; large bottles 40c; qt. 85c; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.

Cut Worm Bait —For cut-worms, sow-bugs, grasshoppers, snails and many other garden pests. 1-lb. pkge. 25c; 3-lb. pkge. 50c. Cannot be mailed.

ATLACIDE NON-POISONOUS WEED KILLER

absolute safety. If inserted into the crown of the plant it kills dandelions on lawns. It is odorless and colorless, and will not stain or injure marble or cement, shoes or clothing. After a thorough application we have not found it necessary to apply again for two years, and very few weeds appeared the third year. By mail postpaid, trial can (makes 2½ gallons; treats 60 to 80 square feet) 70c. Not prepaid, 50c. Sifter top package (¾ lbs. treats 300 square feet) for use dry. By mail postpaid, \$1.75. Not postpaid, \$1.50.

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive.)—Makes the spray spread, makes it stick and makes it cover a greater surface. Most sprays collect in drops that frequently drop off and only the surface that is actually covered is protected. Kayso greatly increases the spreading and wetting properties of the spray, spreads it evenly over the entire surface of bark, fruit and leaves and makes the spray stick persistently regardless of rains. Use two heaping tablespoonfuls for each 10 gallons of spray, or 1 lb. for each 100 gallons. By mail postpaid, ½-lb. pkge. 30c; 2-lb. pkge. 65c; 10 lbs. \$2.60. Not prepaid, ½-lb. pkge. 20c; 2-lb. pkge. 50c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Stimulant —A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkge. 15c; 30-tablet pkge. 25c; 100-tablet pkge. 75c; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$3.50, postpaid.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap —A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Quickly exterminates insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to plant insects in and out of doors. 3-oz. cake, 15 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 30 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

Powdered Sulphur —Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.



STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making bordeaux mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Ratnip Kills rats and is equally effective against mice, roaches and water bugs. Price, 35c. Cannot be mailed.

Grafting Wax By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

Cyanogas —Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness.

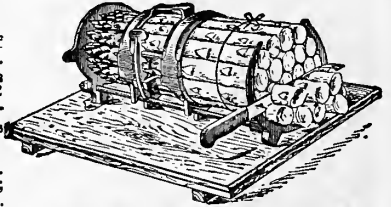
CYANOGAS A DUST.—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00. Cannot be mailed.

CYANOGAS G FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil, rats and mice. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25-lb. tin \$10.00; 100-lb. drum \$30.00. Cannot be mailed.

DUSTERS for applying Cyanogas. \$1.25.

Asparagus Buncher

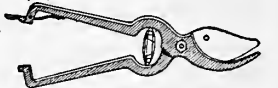
—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid, \$4.00.



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide. By mail, postpaid, 40c; \$4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35c each; dozen \$3.75.

Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Hedge Shears

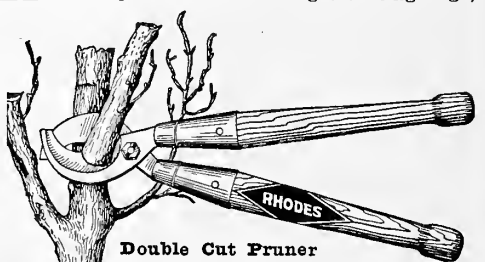
—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By mail, postpaid, \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.30.



Double Cut Pruner

the other, being dull, bruises or peels the bark. The Double Cut has a double cutting edge which cuts from both sides and leaves a clean, smooth cut that heals rapidly. It is made of the highest grade tool steel that will hold its edge. By mail postpaid, \$5.20. Not prepaid, \$5.00.

—Cuts from both sides of the limb. Most pruners have a single cutting edge,



Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

	Per 100	500	1000		Per 100	500	1000
4 inch....	\$.35	\$1.10	\$2.00	10 inch.....	\$1.40	\$5.00	\$9.50
6 inch....	.45	1.60	3.00	12 inch.....	1.50	6.50	12.00
8 inch....	1.20	4.25	8.00	¾ inch copper wired tree labels.....	.40	1.35	2.50

Waterproof Paper Pots

—Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

By Mail Postpaid				Not Prepaid			
Width	Per 25	50	100	Per 25	50	100	1000
2½ inch..	\$.35	\$.55	\$.80	25c	40c	60c	\$ 5.00
3 inch....	.40	.65	.95	30c	50c	80c	7.00
4 inch....	.65	1.00	1.50	50c	80c	\$1.30	11.00

Dibbles —A handy tool for making holes for transplanting. Not prepaid, steel pointed 75c; brass pointed 90c. If to be mailed, add 10c for postage.



**R A D I U M
S C Y T H E
S T O N E.** Puts
on a lasting
edge with the right "bite" for tough grass and weeds; practically indestructible. By mail postpaid, 35c. Not prepaid, 25c.

Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Spading Fork 3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40cts.



GARDEN TROWELS



Steel Garden Trowel —Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches long. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Galvanized Garden Trowel

—Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece. By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.



Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Dandelion Weeder A fine tool for getting up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Lawn Weeder

The slotted steel prong holds the weed firmly, and a slight pressure on the handle removes the weed completely with the root. Easy to use; does not mar the lawn; finished in baked enamel. By mail postpaid, 45c. Not prepaid, 40c.



Steel Garden Weeder

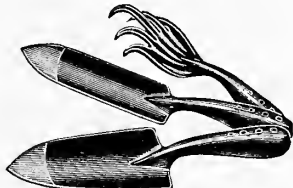
—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

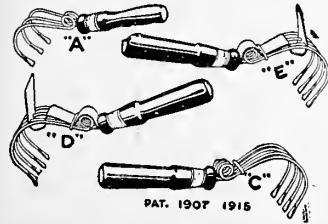
Three Piece Garden Set

—A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel and a weeder. All are made of good material, each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished in black enamel. The trowels have 6-inch blades with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts.



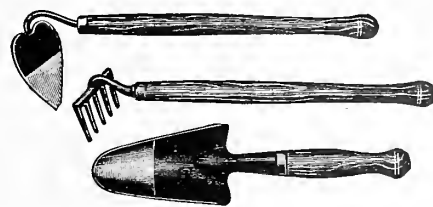
Spring Tooth Weeders

Light in weight, but strongly made of the best material. They are practical and durable, time and strength savers.

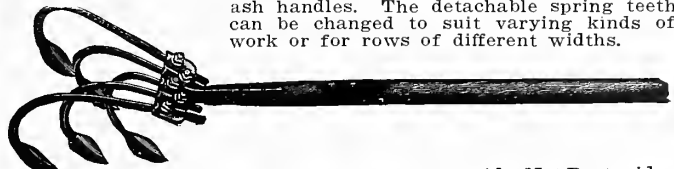


	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
Style A—	30c	25c
Style C—	45c	40c
Style D—	50c	45c
Style E—	50c	45c

Floral Set —Consists of a trowel, hoe and rake, all well made tools; very handy for close work in flower beds and borders where larger tools cannot be used. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



Norcross Cultivators —For cultivating and weeding. Made of the best forged steel, with 4 foot white ash handles. The detachable spring teeth can be changed to suit varying kinds of work or for rows of different widths.

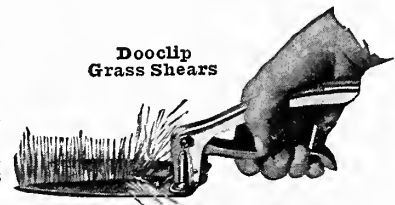


	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
5-Prong Norcross	\$1.40	\$1.25
3-Prong Norcross	1.00	.85
Midget 3-Prong, 9-inch handle. .	.60	.50

GRASS SHEARS

Dooclip Grass Shears

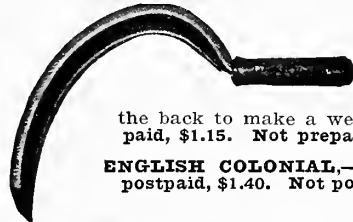
DOOCLIP. —The easiest to handle as the hand is not turned sidewise when using it. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not postpaid, \$1.25.



No. 3075. ENGLISH. —High grade 6-inch steel blade. Postpaid, \$1.85. Not postpaid, \$1.75.

No. 357. AMERICAN. —6-inch steel blade. Postpaid, \$1.00. Not postpaid, 90c.

GRASS HOOKS



Made of high grade English steel that will hold its fine cutting edge.

ENGLISH No. 3. —Weighted at the back to make a well-balanced tool. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

ENGLISH COLONIAL. —A high grade hook. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not postpaid, \$1.25.

No. 304 POTATO PLANTER

For the small garden as well as in fields of several acres this is a useful and serviceable tool, light and easily operated. The spring closed jaws enter the ground easily; it is adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

The Acme is simple, easy to work, has no discs to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill, and adjustable for depth of planting. All the working parts are pressed out of sheet steel, making the planter light, strong and durable. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. \$4.50 per bale.

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Preferred for these purposes because it does not cut the stems. By mail postpaid, 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.20. Not prepaid, 1b. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.80.

Jute String —For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 25c per ball. Not prepaid, 180 per ball; 5 balls for 80c.





Hotkaps

Germão
New Method of
Plant Protection

—Protect plants from frost, wind and rain, matures the crops earlier, keeps off insects and keeps the soil moist. They are individual miniature green-houses; 11 inches across at base.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Roll of 1,000 Kaps	\$12.10	\$11.50
Roll of 250 Kaps	4.30	4.00
Roll of 100 Kaps	2.65	2.50
100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a Carboard Setter.		
Extra setters: Metal, \$2.70 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$2.50.		
Cardboard, 65c each postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c.		
5,000 or more Kaps at \$11.00 per 1,000.		

Plant Bed Cloth —For tobacco plant beds, and for vegetable plant beds where glass is not necessary. Protects the plants from frost and insects, hastens growth and allows earlier transplanting; saves time and labor and increases production. Bolts 125 yards long, 36 inches wide. **By mail postpaid, \$7.85 per bolt. Not prepaid, \$7.50 per bolt.**

Berry and Fruit Baskets —For shipping and marketing berries and other small fruits.

	By mail postpaid, \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, \$1.10 per 100; \$8.50 per crate of 1,000.
1 Pint Size. (Oblong.)	
1 Quart Size. (Square.)	Wood rim. By mail postpaid, \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, \$1.10 per 100; \$8.50 per crate of 1,000.
1 Quart Size. (Square.)	Metal rim. By mail postpaid, \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, \$1.10 per 100; \$16.50 per crate of 2,000.
Special prices on lots of 5,000 or more.	

Mulch Paper —USE IT TO GROW BIGGER, BETTER AND EARLIER CROPS.

Haven't you wrestled with weeds long enough? Mulch paper practically eliminates weeds and the everlasting labor of cultivating; it conserves the soil moisture, keeps the ground from crusting and raises the soil temperature. The United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 75 (write to them for it) says the use of mulch paper increases germination, contributing to a greater yield; hastens maturity and produces a superior crop in point of size, quality and cleanliness.



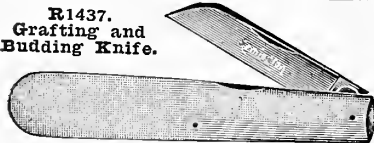
Tomatoes planted at the same time. Those grown under mulch paper yielded 44 per cent more.

After preparing the soil, lay the mulch paper over the row and plant the seeds or set the plants through holes punched in the paper. For drilled crops lay the paper about 2 inches apart on both sides of the row.

Every crop grown in rows in both the garden and field, except peanuts, can be grown under mulch paper. Gator Hide Mulch Paper, 18 inches wide, 300 yard long, \$3.50 per roll.

Grafting, Budding and Pruning Knives

R1437.
Grafting and
Budding Knife.



No. R1437. GRAFTING AND BUDDING KNIFE.

Has strong keen cutting edge; highly tempered; white bone handle; length, closed, 4 inches. Price, \$1.25.

No. 703. PRUNING KNIFE.—Made of the finest grade of heavy gauge steel; one blade, stag handle, polished steel rat-tail bolster, polished steel rivets and lining. Length, closed, 3½ ins. Price, \$1.00.

No. R728. PRUNING KNIFE.—Made to meet the exacting requirements of gardeners, orchardists and nurserymen who must have the finest quality knife. The blade is of the highest quality steel, hardened and tempered to hold a keen edge; cocobolo handle; blue glazed and etched. Length, closed, 3½ inches. Price \$1.75.

No. R3853. BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIFE. Finest quality steel; two blades, one for pruning, the other for budding; stag handle; brass lined and rivetted; polished steel bolster; length, closed, 4 ins. Price, \$1.50.



R3853.
Budding
and Pruning
Knife.

Perfecto Flower Box

—Made of coppered steel which neither rusts nor deteriorates. Water is poured in either end and quickly seeks the level of the connecting troughs and soaks into the earth at the root of the plants. Finished in dark green.



Length	Width	Depth	Not Prepaid	By Mail Postpaid
20 inches	7 inches	6 inches	\$1.00	\$1.25
26 inches	7 inches	6 inches	1.50	1.75
32 inches	7 inches	6 inches	2.00	2.25
38 inches	7 inches	6 inches	2.50	2.80
44 inches	7 inches	6 inches	3.00	3.35

LAWN SPRINKLERS

UNIVERSAL.—Throws the water from the perforated head, as well as from the arms; waters a 25-foot circle. **By mail postpaid, \$2.95. Not postpaid, \$2.75.**

HARTFORD.—Has a sharp point so that it can be stuck in the ground. The head revolves at great speed, watering a 30 to 40-foot circle. **By mail postpaid, 2 foot \$1.35; 4 foot \$1.50. Not prepaid, 2 foot \$1.20; 4 foot \$1.35.**

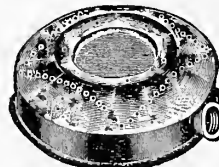
Hartford



Universal

NEW DOLLAR.—The smallest of all revolving sprinklers, but a good one; waters a circle about 30 feet in diameter. **By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not postpaid, \$1.00.**

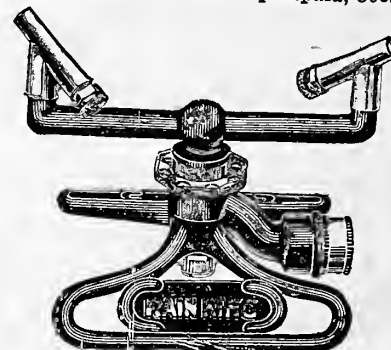
RING SPRINKLER.—Does not get out of order; has no moving parts to wear or get loose; waters a circle 30 feet in diameter. **By mail postpaid, 85c. Not postpaid, 75c.**



BABY RING.—Made of stamped sheet brass; waters a circle 25 feet in diameter. **By mail postpaid, 60c. Not postpaid, 50c.**

RAIN KING

Each nozzle a complete sprinkler with full range of direction, distance and volume. Nothing to get out of order. Built for hard work and built to last. Bearings are hardened and machined to precision standards. Instantly set for either stationary or whirling spray, coarse or fine, fast or slow, to cover large or small circles; sprinkles perfectly under any pressure. **By mail postpaid, \$3.65. Not postpaid, \$3.50.**



MOULDED RUBBER HOSE

We are offering a very high quality of hose in two colors—black and red. Differs from ordinary hose in that it is made with two double weaves of stout cord instead of the usual construction of one double and one single weave.

Can be supplied in 25-foot or 50-foot coupled lengths, ¾ inch. **SUNPROOF.**—Red. 25-foot lengths 13½c per foot; 50-foot lengths 13c per foot.

CRACKPROOF.—Black. 25-foot lengths 13c per foot; 50-foot lengths 12½c per foot.

BUCH'S WATER BALLAST LAWN ROLLERS

It is very essential to roll the lawn when the frost is out of the ground, and again several times during the season. A first-class roller will prove a good investment, as it will last almost a lifetime. Fill it with water, which will weight it to any number of pounds desired. It is equipped with ball-bearing axle, scraper and a device for keeping the handle stationary.

No. 601.—Diameter, 14 in.; length, 24 in. Weight: empty, 70 lbs.; filled, 175 lbs. Price, \$17.00.

No. 604.—Diameter, 24 in.; length, 32 in. Weight: empty, 130 lbs.; filled, 560 lbs. Price, \$26.00.

Plain Bearing Roller —Water ballast style without scraper or handle balance. No. 605.—Diameter, 14 in.; length, 24 in. Weight: empty, 68 lbs.; filled, 175 lbs. Price, \$13.50.

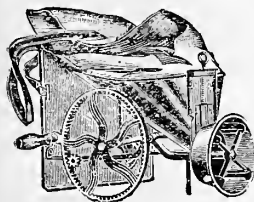
CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.20. Not prepaid, \$2.00.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

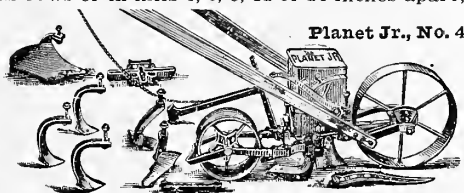
Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and could not do without them. Send for complete catalog.

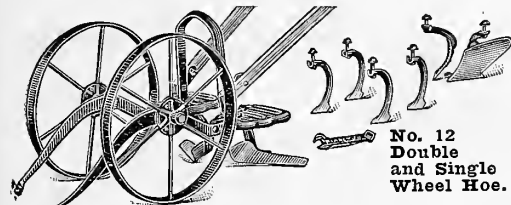
No. 3 Drill sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$17.50.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$18.00.

No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$14.25.



Planet Jr., No. 4

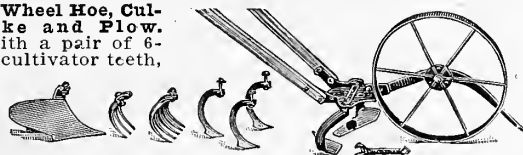


No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator

teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$10.75.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard.

A splendid combination. Price, \$9.00.



Planet Jr., No. 16

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$7.75.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$6.00.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$4.75.

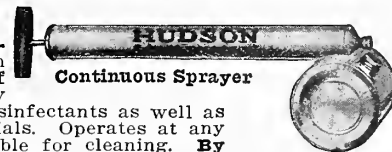
Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.25.

No. 35. Seeder Attachment. Fits any Planet Jr. single and double-wheel hoe except No. 33. It is attached by a single bolt and sows in straight even rows at a uniform depth and covers the seeds. Price, \$6.50.

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

Continuous Sprayer

—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning. By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 85c.



Continuous Sprayer

Hand Sprayer

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. By mail postpaid, 65c. Not prepaid, 50c.



Hand Sprayer

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

Self-operating, durable, high pressure sprayers; easy to carry and easy to operate. Will spray all spraying solutions, white-wash and water paint.

Perfection Sprayers

—A splendidly built high pressure sprayer, easy to operate and economical to use. Capacity 4 gallons; the tank is made of first quality copper bearing brass or galvanized sheets; all seams are rivetted and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; has a brass automatic shut-off valve in the nozzle that operates perfectly under all pressures; an efficient and durable automatic brass air valve; equipped with 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. The Perfection is the best of all compressed air sprayers; every tank is tested under pressure of 90 to 100 pounds.



Galvanized Steel

Tank\$6.90

Brass Tank 9.90

By mail Postpaid. Not Prepaid.

\$6.50 9.50

Leader Sprayer

—A strong practical sprayer that will spray all liquid insecticides, whitewash, water paint, etc., and does splendid work. Galvanized steel tank, 3½ gallons capacity; pump cylinder is seamless brass locked into tank or released by a half turn of pump handle; ball valve; the tank seam is rivetted and sweat soldered. Equipped with automatic shut-off nozzle and 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. Does fine work in the truck garden, orchard, vineyard, on vegetables, flowers and ornamental shrubs, around the dairy barn, chicken house, milk house, creamery and hog pen. By mail postpaid, \$4.60. Not prepaid, \$4.25.



Junior Sprayer

—In all respects except the size of the tank, the Junior is exactly like the Perfection described above, is equally as well made, has the same equipment and will do the same work. The workmanship is of a high order throughout and the materials of first quality. The pump is sealed into the tank by a malleable cap which screws onto the brass tank collar with heavy threads, easily removed for filling and cleaning, a rubber gasket seals the union of pump and tank; the shoulder strap is adjustable. Every Junior Sprayer is tested under actual working conditions before it leaves the factory. It is designed for the home garden, the small truck farm, the dairy barn, etc.

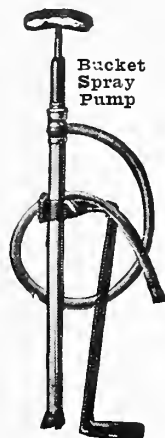


By mail Postpaid. Not Prepaid.

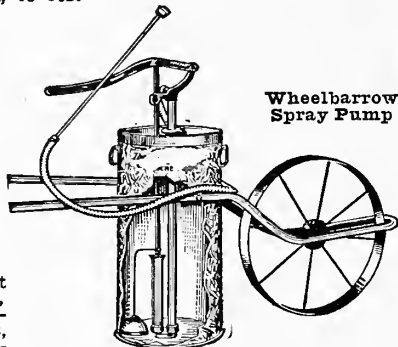
Galvanized Steel Tank\$5.30

Brass Tank 7.80

Extra Nozzle for All Compressed Air Sprayers \$1.75 Postpaid.

Bucket
Spray
Pump

Bucket Spray Pump —A double-acting pump, made entirely of brass, except foot rest and handle—brass resists the corrosive action of spray chemicals. Has brass ball valves, leather packed plunger, the air chamber is large to give a continuous spray and it is easy to operate. A splendid sprayer for general spraying, whitewashing, putting out fires, washing vehicles, etc. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid, \$4.00. 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.

Wheelbarrow
Spray Pump

Wheelbarrow Spray

Pump —An ideal outfit for large gardens, poultry plants, for applying spray solutions, disinfectants and white-wash. Goes anywhere through narrow openings like a wheelbarrow. The pump is made almost entirely of brass; there are no leather cups to wear out, and the plunger head is packed with graphite asbestos, which may be expanded for wear; has 20-inch wheel. The galvanized tank holds 12 gallons. Fully equipped with 6 feet of hose, nozzle, 2 foot extension pipe and agitator. \$15.50.

Auto Spray No. 5

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying whitewash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit — Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer.

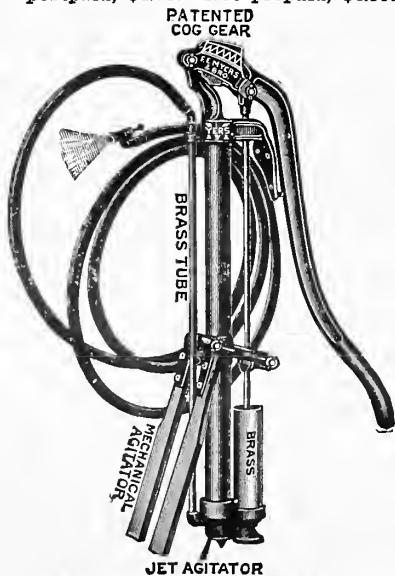
Price, \$7.50.

Bucket Outfit —Same as the above, but without tank. By mail postpaid, \$4.70. Not prepaid, \$4.50.



Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder, valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Make an 8x8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. **Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$16.00.**



JET AGITATOR

Feeny Dust Gun

Double acting and applies all kinds of powdered insecticides and insect powders in a cloud to all parts of the plant. A child can operate it. **Model B, by mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90 cts.**



Feeny Dust Gun, Model B.

Major Duster



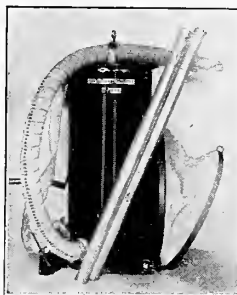
—Fitted with powder strainer to prevent clogging. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles for spreading the dust under the leaves of low-growing plants. Will dust all dry insecticides very efficiently. **By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.25.**

Autocrat Duster

—Of larger capacity than any of the above dusters. The powder is kept agitated to insure a uniform flow. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles of different sizes for dusting under low-growing plants; both nozzles will dust under the leaf, the wider nozzle for use when a larger and wider cloud of dust is needed. **By mail postpaid, \$3.50. Not prepaid, \$3.25.**



California Beauty Duster —An easily operated duster with a wide range of usefulness, with ample power to apply any of the standard dry insecticides. It is the perfection of simplicity, the working parts being reduced to the absolute minimum and are all under cover and protected from damage. Friction and wear are practically eliminated. The bellows action is so rapid as to give an almost continuous flow of dust, which is completely under control at all times, and the quantity of insecticide can be regulated. The insecticide is applied to both sides of the leaf. **By mail postpaid, \$13.90. Not prepaid, \$13.50.**



Peerless Dust Gun

Peerless Dust Gun —A perfectly balanced gun that will not tire the operator, the load being divided, front and rear. The fan revolves on ball bearings in grease-packed housing. Has agitator and brush to break up lumps and insure a constant and regular feed. Dusts two rows at once, to either side of the leaf and can be regulated to apply from almost nothing to 20 lbs. to the acre. Handles any dry powdered insecticide. An ideal gun for dusting tobacco and cotton. Capacity of hopper 7 lbs. calcium arsenate. **By mail postpaid, \$19.50. Not prepaid, \$19.00.**

Vermorel Duster

—A duster that will last a lifetime. The construction of the Vermorel is so simple, compact and efficient that there is practically nothing to get out of order. There is no dry powdered insecticide that it will not handle in the most thorough manner. It is double acting, applying the dust on both the up and down stroke. It is exceedingly easy to operate, is carried on the back like a knapsack, one hand operating the lever, the other directing the application of the insecticide. It has an extension pipe by which the dust can be applied under the leaf as well as covering the entire plant. **By mail postpaid, \$20.65. Not prepaid, \$20.00.**



Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

"Not prepaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 50 Miles.	Second Zone, 50 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.07	\$.07	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.12	\$.13
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	.12	.15	.18	.22	.25
3	.08	.09	.09	.12	.16	.21	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.10	.10	.14	.20	.27	.34	.42	.49
5	.09	.11	.11	.16	.24	.33	.42	.52	.61
6	.10	.12	.12	.18	.28	.39	.50	.62	.73
7	.10	.13	.13	.20	.32	.45	.58	.72	.85
8	.11	.14	.14	.22	.36	.51	.66	.82	.97
9	.11	.15	.15	.24	.40	.57	.74	.92	1.09
10	.12	.16	.16	.26	.44	.63	.82	1.02	1.21
11	.12	.17	.17	.28	.48	.69	.90	1.12	1.33
12	.13	.18	.18	.30	.52	.75	.98	1.22	1.45
13	.13	.19	.19	.32	.56	.81	1.06	1.32	1.57
14	.14	.20	.20	.34	.60	.87	1.14	1.42	1.69
15	.14	.21	.21	.36	.64	.93	1.22	1.52	1.81
16	.15	.22	.22	.38	.68	.99	1.30	1.62	1.93
17	.15	.23	.23	.40	.72	1.05	1.38	1.72	2.05
18	.16	.24	.24	.42	.76	1.11	1.46	1.82	2.17
19	.16	.25	.25	.44	.80	1.17	1.54	1.92	2.29
20	.17	.26	.26	.46	.84	1.23	1.62	2.02	2.41
21	.17	.27	.27	.48	.88	1.29	1.70	2.12	2.53
22	.18	.28	.28	.50	.92	1.35	1.78	2.22	2.65
23	.18	.29	.29	.52	.96	1.41	1.86	2.32	2.77
24	.19	.30	.30	.54	1.00	1.47	1.94	2.42	2.89
25	.19	.31	.31	.56	1.04	1.53	2.02	2.52	3.01
26	.20	.32	.32	.58	1.08	1.59	2.10	2.62	3.13
27	.20	.33	.33	.60	1.12	1.65	2.18	2.72	3.25
28	.21	.34	.34	.62	1.16	1.71	2.26	2.82	3.37
29	.21	.35	.35	.64	1.20	1.77	2.34	2.92	3.49
30	.22	.36	.36	.66	1.24	1.83	2.42	3.02	3.61
31	.22	.37	.37	.68	1.28	1.89	2.50	3.12	3.73
32	.23	.38	.38	.70	1.32	1.95	2.58	3.22	3.85
33	.23	.39	.39	.72	1.36	2.01	2.66	3.32	3.97
34	.24	.40	.40	.74	1.40	2.07	2.74	3.42	4.09
35	.24	.41	.41	.76	1.44	2.13	2.82	3.52	4.21
36	.25	.42	.42	.78	1.48	2.19	2.90	3.62	4.33
37	.25	.43	.43	.80	1.52	2.25	2.98	3.72	4.45
38	.26	.44	.44	.82	1.56	2.31	3.06	3.82	4.57
39	.26	.45	.45	.84	1.60	2.37	3.14	3.92	4.69
40	.27	.46	.46	.86	1.64	2.43	3.22	4.02	4.81
41	.27	.47	.47	.88	1.68	2.49	3.30	4.12	4.93
42	.28	.48	.48	.90	1.72	2.55	3.38	4.22	5.05
43	.28	.49	.49	.92	1.76	2.61	3.46	4.32	5.17
44	.29	.50	.50	.94	1.80	2.67	3.54	4.42	5.29
45	.29	.51	.51	.96	1.84	2.73	3.62	4.52	5.41
46	.30	.52	.52	.98	1.88	2.79	3.70	4.62	5.53
47	.30	.53	.53	1.00	1.92	2.85	3.78	4.72	5.65
48	.31	.54	.54	1.02	1.96	2.91	3.86	4.82	5.77
49	.31	.55	.55	1.04	2.00	2.97	3.94	4.92	5.89
50	.32	.56	.56	1.06	2.04	3.03	4.02	5.02	6.01
51	.32	.57	.57	1.08					
52	.33	.58	.58	1.10					
53	.33	.59	.59	1.12					
54	.34	.60	.60	1.14					
55	.34	.61	.61	1.16					
56	.35	.62	.62	1.18					
57	.35	.63	.63	1.20					
58	.36	.64	.64	1.22					
59	.36	.65	.65	1.24					
60	.37	.66	.66	1.26					
61	.37	.67	.67	1.28					
62	.38	.68	.68	1.30					
63	.38	.69	.69	1.32					
64	.39	.70	.70	1.34					
65	.39	.71	.71	1.36					
66	.40	.72	.72	1.38					
67	.40	.73	.73	1.40					
68	.41	.74	.74	1.42					
69	.41	.75	.75	1.44					
70	.42	.76	.76	1.46					

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